Bedford Inquirer.

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apr1, 1864—tf.

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Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

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Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

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S. G. STATLER,
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H. VIRGIL PORTER,
Dentist.
Bloody Run, Penn'a., March 28, 1867.-1y.

Poetry.

TWO SONGS FROM THE PERSIAN.

I.

O, cease, sweet music, let us rest:
Too soon the hateful light is born!
Henceforth let day be counted night,
And midnight called the morn.

O, cease, sweet music, let us rest:
A tearful, languid spirit lies
(Like the dim scent in violets,)
In Zela's gentle eyes.

There is a sadness in sweet sound
That quickens tears. O music, lest
We weep with thy strange sorrow, cease!
Be still, and let us rest.

II.

Ah! sad are they who know not love,
But, far from passion's tears and smiles,
Drift down a moonless sea, beyond
The silvers coasts of fairy isles.

And sadder they whose longing lips
Kiss empty air, and never touch
The dear warm mouth of those they love,
Waiting, wasting, suffering much.

But clear as amber, fine as musk,
Is life to those who, pilgrim-wise,
Move hand in hand from dawn to dusk,
Each morning nearer Paradise.

O, not for them shall angels pray!
They stand in everlasting light,
They walk in Allah's smile by day,
And nestle in his heart by night.

Miscellaneous.

GAMBLING FOR THE GLORY OF GOD.

The time was when gambling was esteemed a very vulgar and wicked thing. None but the meanest and most abandoned were willing to be known as gamblers. But the world moves, and notions of morality move with it! It would seem that gambling has not only become *genteel*, but even *religious!* Its aid is now invoked on all sides, to build asylums, hospitals, public halls, and to relieve suffering humanity in many forms! It needs only one more forward step, and we shall have lottery schemes to aid missionary societies, to build churches, print Bibles and tracts, support Sunday Schools, and all other Christian efforts! Why not? If it is right to resort to such means to aid human and public charities, why not to support ministers and to send the Gospel to the heathen? The principle involved is the same in either case, and the moral effect upon the community is much the same, no matter what the object to be promoted. The principal difference is, that in a vulgar lottery, no person making any pretension to religion, and few even that have any regard to morality and to the welfare of society, could be induced to countenance it in any way. But where the thing comes out in the garb of *humanity*, to relieve suffering soldiers, or to build an asylum for some needy and suffering class, thousands and tens of thousands are induced to patronize it, partly, it may be, to aid the cause, but still not without hope that a prize may be drawn, and thus advantage accrue to *self* as well as to the public or the suffering poor. Thus the conscience is defiled, a taste for gambling is cultivated, and thousands are started on the highway to ruin, all in the name of charity!

The more philanthropic and charitable the object for which such means are employed, the more general and disastrous will be the result. Many thoughtful persons foresaw this when *raffles* (which is only a political name for lottery) were resorted to in aid of our Sanitary Fairs. The religious and the better portion of the secular press then lifted up a warning voice against the employment of a means so damaging to the public morals; but this voice was unheeded. It was argued that a cause so holy, one appealing so loudly and earnestly to all Christian and patriotic hearts, would sanctify almost any means that would most effectually aid that cause. The raffle was found to be most efficient in many localities. And hence, despite the earnest remonstrances of the more thoughtful and intelligent, it was allowed and encouraged in nearly all parts of the land. The result is just what many anticipated. The barrier which the law and public sentiment had erected against this species of gambling, in almost every State of the Union, is broken down. The floodgate is hoisted, and the evil sweeps over us like a crevasse in the Mississippi! One can hardly take up a secular paper now, but some grand lottery schemes meets the eye, conspiciously paraded in glaring capitals. And these not merely in aid of public charities, but for individual and private speculations. We have "gift stores," and "gift sales," &c., &c., not in the cities only, but in many of smaller towns all over the land. And what are these but lotteries in disguise, or less offensive names? And is it any wonder that many of them are used as lures to attract the uninitiated, and swindle them out of all the money they can be induced to invest? If these were the only lotteries allowed, the evil could be more patiently endured. Few, besides simpletons, would ever be caught, and *these but once.* It is the genteel and quasi religious lottery that is most to be dreaded. These attract the young and unsuspecting of both sexes. They are drawn in by the influence of respectable names and by the magic of numbers. And when once initiated in this species of genteel gambling, the progress to other and less respectable forms is both natural and easy. It is like the letting out of water, easily stopped in the beginning, but let it run awhile, and it will soon defy all resistance.

We are not called upon to show that the lottery, in all its forms, is *actual gambling.* The laws of nearly every State in the Union, and of almost every civilized country in Europe, have decided this in the affirmative. They have been declared a public nuisance; as most injurious to public morals, and prohibited, under severe penalties, in almost every country claiming to be Christian and civilized. Strange, indeed, that any man, in his sense, should yet advocate such an agency in the cause of humanity and benevolence! You might as well substitute *racing, cock fighting* or *bull-baiting!* provided only they would pay as well. The injury to morals would at least be less general, and scarcely more fatal to the few who were weak enough and base enough to be attracted by them.—*Presbyterian.*

YOUNG LADIES should beware if they would have a fresh, healthy and youthful appearance: "Late hours, large crinoline, tight corsets, confectionary, hot bread, cold draughts, pastry, decollette dress, modern novels, furnace registers, easy carriages, late suppers, thin shoes, fear of knowledge, nibbling between meals, ill temper, haste to marry, dread of growing old."

EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher thus presents the Evidences of Christianity in one of his recent sermons:

There is no apology for Christianity that can have any avail. If a man is not a a Christian, no apology can make it seem as if he were one; and if a man is a Christian, he needs no apology. A man that is true, upright, loving, honorable, just, cheerful, hopeful, courageous, heavenly, and that like the orange branch that you pluck from the tree and carry with you, gives evidence of his presence wherever he is, does not need any argument to show that he is a Christian.

I see that Dr. Barnes is going to preach ten sermons on the Evidences of Christianity in our days, in the Mercer street Church. Now I will tell you where those evidences are to be found. In city missionaries, that work among the poor; in those men who study the happiness of other people more than their own; in those men who are sweet and patient when they are sick at home, or when their children trouble them. When your neighbors speak unkindly of you, and you speak kindly of them; when men revile you and despitefully use you, and you are genial and gentle in your bearing toward them, then your apology is in your conduct. Oh, give me Christians that prove Christianity. I do not mean to say that arguments are of no benefit; but all the arguments in the world never could carry Christianity far along. It is the contagion of life that does that. You must have the spirit of Christ, and above all you must live by faith and hope and love, if you would impress men with the conviction that you are a Christian. Everybody loves these things. Everybody is won by these things. And the best of it all is, you do not know how handsome you are. I hear persons say of another, "She is beautiful; and what is more, she knows it." It takes away from the moral effect of beauty. But it is not so in Christian life. A person may be very lovely and beautiful and not know it, while others may know it. Where one in a true Christian life does good, and passes on, it is like the summer shower that never comes back to see what it has done, but sweeps on through latitude after latitude. But the flowers and harvests wave behind to tell the story of its bounty.

There are not a great many true men; but I think there are a great many things in almost all Christians that, when they come uppermost, lead people to say, "I like that." They may say, "I wish the rest was so." It is with religion as it is with faces. There are very few persons who have not some features that are beautiful; and people say, "The upper part of that face is beautiful; but oh! the rest of it!" So it is in the beginning of Christian life. The brow and the eyes are glorious as angels', but alas! for the mouth, that consumes all things and feeds all appetites. And yet, although there may not be perfect symmetry, this is the ideal. It is no small thing to have the impression deep in the heart of every Christian man, "I am bound to be true and conscientious and beautiful." A man that is only conscientious is like a tree in winter that has no leaves on it, but is stout in the trunk; but a man that is both conscientious and lovely is not only strong in the trunk but beautiful in the branches. Christ is the vine; you are the branches. Christ is the vine that bears fruit in you. And see to it that the clusters that hang from these branches of which Christ is the vine and trunk, are ripe, and beautiful to the eye, and agreeable to every sense. See to it that they are good for wine, and for the wine of eternal life.

And may God grant that your darkness may be dispelled, and that your despondency may be cleansed away. The night is far spent; the day is at hand. Children of light, be children of hope and beauty. God loves you, and he will not forsake you in all your burdens and trials. He that bore them is not far from you all, to open up the way; to secure you the victory; to crown you with immortality and glory.

A NOBLE WOMAN.

"There's a noble creature," whispered a friend to us, pointing to a handsome woman in the prime of life, who stood conversing with an aged man.

"There is something majestic about her," was our reply.

"The majesty of goodness!" exclaimed our friend. "How low and soft her voice, and what a world of love in those dark eyes. And her lips! mark their fine but firm outline! I tell you she stands there a true woman; and though now splendor surrounds her, and wealth is hers, she renounced fashion, fame and riches, for a man who was glorious in his attributes, but poor in pocket. He had no splendor to offer her—nothing but a priceless heart. She was lively, witty, and very much accomplished. Her parents had bestowed upon her all they had, to give her a liberal education, yet she was never, because of their old fashioned, simple ways, and unpolished conversation, ashamed of them, for in all that makes nature noble they excelled, and in spite of their bad grammar, she loved and was proud of them. I have seen girls—charming girls intellectually and physically—who never cared to know what made the eyes of the poor old mother dim, or what kept her so silent in their company, and I know she was thus brought by the laziness, conceit, and contempt of these charming daughters—alas! but her old mother was no slave to her darling and beautiful child; for she sat down smiling in the cheerful sitting room, while the sweet voice of her daughter carolled forth from the neat, homely kitchen.

They married, and very soon came pressing want. Sickness blighted the strength of her husband; but she loved him, and loving, what will not a true woman do? With her own hands she toiled, with her hopeful words encouraged, until the clouds parted, and the sun shone again.

Slander now joined hands with envy to aid in trampling out the brave heart, but in the end they made it much stronger. Like the little flower that sends forth rarest perfume when crushed, so that gentle heart loved and trusted more exceedingly. And when that malignant sisterhood hedged up the path of her husband, she had only to smile, and they burst out; she had only to speak, and the thorns bowed themselves, turning outward the down that shrouded their stalk.

And they saw that with such a wife, that man could not be conquered, or even for a moment cast down. So they ceased their machination, and fortune smiled; and friends came with better times, and the true woman stood before the world a model wife and mother."

I gazed toward the subject of M.'s eulogy, and as I gazed I venerated. "How many such," thought I, "can our land boast of in this day and generation?"

TALKATIVE MEN seldom read. This is among the few truths which appear the more strange the more we reflect upon them. For what is reading but silent conversation?

WHAT IS GOLD THREAD?

Gold in the minutest particles is used for ornamental purposes in the form of plating, leaf, wash, etc., but one of its most delicate applications is that of a fine thread either woven into a fabric of silk, used for embroideries, twisted into fringe or netted into lace. In none of these forms, however is the thread a filament or wire of solid gold; the thread is gilded and consists of two metals and a core of silk. Wire for gold thread is of silver with a coating of gold so infinitesimally thin as to be beyond our comprehension. A rod of silver is coated with gold to a thickness of about one hundredth part of that of the silver, and then this silver gilt wire is drawn down to a wire much finer than the finest human hair, and yet it will be then perfectly coated with the gold, still maintaining its relative thickness of one hundredth part, one tenthousandth thickness of fine gold leaf.

This gilded wire is then passed between highly polished and hardened steel rollers and flattened, preparatory to being spun upon the silk thread. In this form of a film like ribbon it is so light that a handful of it tossed into the air will float in the atmosphere of a room like gossamer. This flattened wire (if its diminutive nes deserves the name) is spun around a thread of silk, covering it in a spiral coil, so closely laid that it appears like a solid gold thread while in fact the gold is as nothing compared to the other material. This thread is so delicate, although of triple composition, that it can be easily threaded in a fine needle and used for embroidering purposes. It can be woven into silk or into gold lace, or spun and twisted into cord, bullion, and fringe. The lace that decorates the uniforms of our soldiers, the bullion fringe of their epaulettes, which has such a massively rich appearance, is but this fine hair like thread of silk, silver and gold.

But the larger part of our gold lace and other ornamental gilt material is base, having not a particle of gold in its composition. That which represents gold is merely one of the compositions having copper for a base, ductile and tenacious, and worked in the same manner as in the true gold thread. This wire, however, has no silver core, nor is it usually spun upon silk but on orange colored cotton. This is largely manufactured in this country, and when just from the workman's hand is very rich in appearance, but soon tarnishes, and, if exposed to moisture, turns green from oxidation, which quickly rots the cotton core.

Gold thread and its manufactures are costly, not so much for the material employed as for the skill and care necessary in its production. It is wonderfully strong when properly made, and if protected from moisture the lace and embroidery will retain their luster for years.

AN AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE WINS THE PRIZE AT PARIS.

The reader is already acquainted with the fact that the Patterson Locomotive Works sent a locomotive to Paris, which has attracted a great deal of attention from visitors from all parts of the world. The jury on locomotives have come to a decision on the merits of the different machines. The competition was great. England having a large number, France at least a dozen. Austria and Russia three or four each. The Austrian and French members of the jury took exception to the "America" because it was so light in some of its parts, and also to the amount of Polish to the iron work, which they thought was more for show than utility. They claimed that the lightness of some of the machinery was a sacrifice of strength to beauty. But fortunately the English member of the jury is well informed on locomotive engines, and he explained that the railroads in America are of an entirely different construction from European roads; that the country is new, and the roads cheaply built, and the ties are subject to displacement from frost; that to ride over rough roads there must be elasticity in the machinery; that American engineers had difficulties to contend with wholly unknown to Europeans; that, taking all things into consideration, the American locomotive was superior to any other in the Exhibition. His arguments were so convincing that the other jurors gave way and *awarded the gold medal to the "America."* This is a great triumph and it has been achieved through the intelligence and honesty of the English juror. Unfortunately I have not his name, but he is thoroughly conversant with American railways and American engineering, and though his own country is one of the largest competitors, he has been strenuous for justice and has succeeded in obtaining it for the United States. This is a good beginning, and if the other contributions equally deserving have equal justice, the United States will have a fair share of awards, notwithstanding the meagre contributions and faults of management.

AN UNLUCKY PRINCE.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* writes that for some time it has been observed that the Archduke Budolf, the heir-apparent to the Austrian throne, has lost much of his fresh color and healthy appearance; but the cause of the change in the child's health is only now known to the public. A few days ago, Dr. Loschner, a physician in whom the Emperor and Empress have great confidence, was summoned from Prague; and, after having carefully examined the little patient, recommended temporary change of air, and a total change in the system of education. The Archduke, who is not seven years of age, was not long ago taken out of the hands of his aja, or governess, and entrusted to the care of General Count Gondrecourt, who lost no time in beginning to give the child such an education "as would speedily make a man of him." The little boy was practically taught five languages at one and the same time, by means of attendants of five different nationalities; he was regularly drilled, and every now and then he was awakened in the night in order that he might learn to have his wits about him. The results of such an absurd system of education were soon apparent, and the heir to the Austrian throne is now at Ischl for the benefit of his health. General Count Gondrecourt, who knows how to handle a brigade as well as any man in the service, has got leave of absence, and the chances are, that he will soon cease to be ayo, or tutor, to the Emperor's only son.

ERRORS OF THE WORLD.—The little I have seen of the world teaches me too look upon the errors of others in sorrow, not in anger. When I take the history of one poor heart that has sinned and suffered, and represent to myself the struggles and temptations it has passed through, the brief pulsations of joy, the feverish inquietude of hope and fear, the pressure of want, the desertion of friends, I would fain leave the erring soul of my fellow man with Him from whose hand it came.—[*Longfellow.*

WHY is it impossible for a yerson who lisps to believe in the existence of young ladies? He takes every Miss for a Myth.

THE MORNING STARS.

I had occasion, a few weeks since, to take the early train from Providence to Boston, and for this purpose rose at two o'clock in the morning. Everything around was wrapped in darkness and hushed in silence except by what seemed at that hour the unearthly clank and rush of the train. It was a mild, serene mid-summer's night, the sky was without a cloud, the winds were whist. The moon, then in the last quarter, had just risen, and the stars shone with a spectral lustre, but little affected by her presence. Jupiter, two hours high, was the herald of the day; the Pleaides, just above the horizon, shed their sweet influence on the east; Lyra sparkled near the zenith; Andromeda, her newly discovered glories from the naked eye of the south; the steady Pointers, far beneath the pole, looked meekly up from the north of their sovereign.

Such was the glorious spectacle as I entered the train. As we proceeded, the timid approach of twilight became perceptible; the intense blue of the sky began to soften; the smaller stars, like little children, went first to rest; the sisters beams of the Pleaides soon melted together; but the bright constellations of the west and north remained unchanged. Steadily, the wondrous change went on. Hands of angels, hidden from mortal eyes, shifted the scenery of the heavens, the glories of dawn. The blue sky now turned softly gray; the great watch-stars shut up their holy eyes; the east began to kindle. Faint streaks of purple soon blushed along the sky; the whole celestial concave was filled with the overflowing tides of the morning light which came pouring down from above in one great radiance, till, at length, as we reached the blue hills, a flash of purple fire blazed out from the horizon, and turned the dewy tear drops of flower and leaf into rubies and diamonds. In a few minutes the everlasting gates of the morning were thrown open, and the lord of the city, arrayed in glories too severe for the gaze of man, began his course.—*Edward Everett.*

THE MISERIES OF WEALTH.

It is to have a subscription paper handed you every hour in the day, and be called a niggard if you refuse your name. It is to eat turkey, and drink wine, at a dearer rate than your neighbor. It is to have every college, infirmary and asylum make a run upon the bank of your benevolence, and then wonder at the smallness of the dividend. It is to have sectarians contend for the keeping of your conscience, and lawyers struggle for the keeping of your purse. It is to be taxed for more than you are worth, and never be believed when you say so. It is to have addition of dollars, substraction of comforts, and multiplication of anxieties, end in division among spendthrift heirs. It is to have the interest of every one about you exceed their principle. It is to make up to the merchant all the profits he looses by knavery, or frugality. It is never to be allowed to be on easy terms even with a coat or a shoe. It is to be married for your money, or have a wife always casting up the sum total of the dollars she brought. It is to have your son's steps surrounded by "man-traps," and your daughters made a target for the speculating and selfish to aim at. It is to measure friendship by the length of your purse, to buy flattery and sell happiness. It is to have debtors smile upon you, and knaves shake you by the hand. It is to have a dyspeptic wife, and pale children. It is to have sons go to college to buy themes of wise heads, and daughter's brains turned by the flattery of fools. It is to be invited to drink poor wine, that you may give better in return. It is to have your lady's peace disturbed by a higher feather or a brighter diamond. It is to buy green peas at nine shillings, and relish them not because your neighbor gives two dollars. It is to have relations wish you a short life and a long will. It is to have your widow mourn bitterly, provided her fortune depends on perpetual widowhood. It is to have more temptations in this world than other men; and lastly, to find the entrance into a better, more difficult than the rest of mankind.

THE WRITING ON THE ROCK.

Ages upon ages ago the tide was out, and the muddy beach lay smooth as this sheet of paper before me. A cloud passed over the sky, and a shower of big rain or hail came down, and pitted the mud as thick as leaves on the trees. A strong wind drove the drops, so that the impressions were a little one sided. They had written their short history as plain as my pen can write; and even the direction from which the wind blew was recorded. Some great frogs and lizards which used to live there, came hopping over the mud, and left their tracks also deeply printed on the shore. By and by the great waves came softly stealing up, and covered the whole surface with fine sand, and so the tracks were seen no more for ages upon ages. The clay hardened into solid rock, and so did the sand; and after these thousands of years had passed away, some masons came upon the curious inscription. Men of science, who are skilled in reading these stony leaves of God's great book, read, as plainly as if they had been present, the story of that passing shower. It had been written on the softest clay, but it was read on solid rock. So your hearts to day are like the soft clay. Everything stamps them, but the stamps are not so easy to remove. They will be there when you are grown up to be a man or woman. O, what deep, dark prints the bad words of evil associates make? But how lovely it will be to recall the record which kind and loving actions make upon the soul!

A TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.—An Indianapolis letter writer say:

While passing through the Union Depot a few days ago I was accosted by a one armed man in faded army blue. His apparent familiarity surprised me at first, but I soon recognized him as an old acquaintance. This is not the place for a biography, but the history of this man is sufficiently exceptional and interesting to deserve at least a passing notice.

Fourteen years ago I first saw him working at a windlass in the gold diggings of Australia. He and his three partners hoisted by that windlass, from a single "shaft," more than eight hundred thousand dollars. A few months later I bade him good bye, as he sailed from Melbourne for New York, with two hundred thousand in bills of exchange in his pocket. I next saw him a wounded rebel soldier lying on the battle field of Antietam. A little more than a year later, I saw him as a Union soldier, lying in a hospital in Tennessee. To-day he is a helpless wanderer dependent on charity for a dinner.

SOME men are very entertaining for a first interview, but after that they are exhausted, and run out; on a second meeting we shall find them very flat and monotonous: like hand-organs, we have heard all their tunes.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ERRORS.

The errors which creep into newspapers are sometimes odd and queer enough. It may be the fault of the compositor, but more likely that of the writer, whose manuscript is often entirely illegible. It is said Horace Greeley once wrote an editorial entitled "William H. Seward," and was highly enraged when the proof came to him under the caption of "Richard the Third." Yet, anybody familiar with his chirography, if his inky jerks can be so designated, will readily see not only how such a mistake could be made, but how probable it would be. Again, he wrote about "three men in buckram," and the prosaic type-setter got it "three men in a back room." And this, notwithstanding the fact that two compositors of sagacity and experience are hired at an extra salary, because they can read his copy. But George Ripley has been the victim of the grossest outrages in this line. In one of his book notices he took the liberty of quoting from Shakspeare, "'Tis true, 'tis pity; and pity 'tis, 'tis true," and the wretched bungler got it "'Tis two, 'tis fifty; 'tis fifty—'tis fifty-two!" That is some worse than James F. Babcock's martyrdom, when he wrote "Is there no balm in Gilead?" and read next morning, to his consternation, "Is there no barn in Guilford?" Mr. Crawford, a member of Parliament, recently sent to India the message, "The news from America favors the holders," and it arrived there with the information that "news from America savors of soldiers!"

'I COULD NOT FIND YOU, MOTHER.'

Amid all the abominations and illustrations of the dark side of fallen humanity, seen at the station-houses, says the Boston *Herald*, one occasionally witnesses a scene in which the ludicrous or affecting stands out in the strongest colors. An incident of the latter class came under our observation recently. While in one of the station-houses, our attention was attracted to a little boy of three or four years of age, neatly dressed, playing on the matting with a cat, and apparently utterly indifferent to the fact that he had wandered away from home, got lost on the streets, and had been brought in as a "lost child" by the police. He was talking in his childish way to the persons who noticed him, and no one would have dreamed that the fountain of suppressed grief was bubbling up so near to the smiling surface. Just then a plainly dressed woman rapped at the inner door of the office, and was invited in. She had hardly time to ask, in an agitated tone, if anything had been seen of a "lost darling boy," when the little fellow caught sight of her, and bounding to his feet, ran like a scared deer to her arms; then clasping his little arms around her neck, broke forth in a long pent-up agony of tears, exclaiming—"I could not find you, mother!" The scene was over in less time than we can tell it, but the effect produced on the bystanders, judging by what we saw on the faces of bearded men, will not soon be forgotten. The little fellow was the only child, and had wandered in search of his mother, who had been compelled to leave him a few minutes alone in the house.

EVERY-DAY RELIGION.

We must come back to our point, which is not to urge all of you to give yourselves up to mission work, but to serve God more and more in connection with your daily calling. I have heard that a woman who has a mission makes a poor wife and a bad mother; this is very possible, and at the same time very lamentable; but the mission I would urge is not of this sort. Dirty rooms, slatternly gowns and children with unwashed faces are swift witnesses against the sincerity of those who keep others' vineyards and neglect their own. I have no faith in that woman who talks of grace and glory abroad and uses no soap and water at home. Let the buttons be on the shirts, let the children's socks be mended, let the roast mutton be done to a turn, let the house be as neat as a new pin, and the home be as happy as home can be; and then, when the cannon balls, and the marbles, and the shots, and even the grains of sand, are all in the box, even then there will be room for those little deeds of love and faith which in my master's name I seek of you who look for his appearing. Serve God by doing common actions in a heavenly spirit, and then, if your daily calling only leaves you cracks and crevices of time, fill these up with holy service. To use the Apostle's words, "As we have opportunity, let us do good unto all men."—[*Spurgeon.*

WE DO FADE AS A LEAF.

As the trials of life thicken, and the dreams of other days fade, one by one, in the deep vista of disappointed hope, the heart grows weary of the struggle and we begin to realize our insignificance. Those who have climbed to the pinnacle of fame; or revel in luxury and wealth, go to the grave at last with the poor mendicant who begs pennies by the wayside, and like him are soon forgotten. Generation after generation, says an eloquent modern writer, have felt as we feel, and their fellows were as active in life as ours are now. They passed away as a vapor, while nature wore the same aspect of beauty as when her Creator commanded her to be. And so likewise shall it be when we are gone. The heavens will be as bright over our grave as they are now around our path; the world will have the same attraction for offspring yet unborn that she had once for ourselves, and that she has now for our children. Yet a little while, and all this will have happened! Days will continue to move on, and laughter and song will be heard in the very chamber in which we died; and the eye that mourned for us will be dried and will glisten with joy; and even our children will cease to think of us, and will not remember to lisp our name.

EVIL COMPANY.—The following beautiful allegory is translated from the German:

Sophronius, a wise teacher, would not suffer even his own grown up sons and daughters to associate with those whose conduct was not pure and upright.

"Dear father," said the gentle Eulalia to him one day when he forbade her, in company with her brother, to visit the volatile Lucinda, "dear father, you must think us very childish, if you imagine that we should be exposed to danger by it."

The father took in silence a dead coal from the hearth, and reached it to his daughter. "It will not burn you my child, take it."

Eulalia did so, and behold! her delicate white hand was soiled and blackened, and as it chanced, her white dress also."

"We cannot be too careful in handling coals," said Eulalia, in vexation.

"Yes, truly," said her father; "you see, my child, that coals, even if they do not burn, blacken. So it is with the company of the vicious."

WHY is the sun like a good loaf? Because it is not light until it rises.

THE BRIGHT SIDE.

Look on the bright side. It is the best side. The times may be hard, but it will make them no easier by wearing a sad gloomy countenance. It is the sunshine and not the cloud that makes the flower. There is always that before or around us which should cheer and fill the heart with warmth. The sky is blue ten times where it is black once. You have troubles, it may be. So have others. None are free from them. Perhaps it is as well that none should be. They give sinew and tone to life—fortitude and courage to man. That would be a dull sea, and the sailor would never get skill, were there nothing to disturb the surface of the ocean.

It is the duty of every one to extract all the happiness and enjoyment he can without and within him, and above all he should look on the bright side of things. What though things do look a little dark? The lane will turn, and the night end in the broad day. In the long run the great balance rights itself. What is wrong, right. Men are not made to hang down their heads or lips, and those who do, only show that they are departing from the paths of true common sense and right. There is more virtue in one sunbeam than a whole hemisphere of cloud and gloom. Therefore, we repeat, look on the bright side of things. Cultivate what is warm and genial, not the cold and compulsive, the dark and morose. The Iron Duke was right. Don't neglect your duty; look on the bright side; live down prejudice.

GIVING JOY TO A CHILD.—Blessed be the hand that prepared a pleasure for a child, for there is no saying when and where it may again bloom forth. Does not almost everybody remember some kind hearted man who showed him a kindness in the dulcet days of his childhood? The writer of this recollects himself at this moment as a bare-tooted lad, standing at the wooden fence of a poor little garden in his native village, while with longing eyes he gazed on the flowers which were blooming there quietly in the brightness of a Sunday morning. The possessor came forth from his little cottage. He was a wood cutter by trade, and spent the whole week in the woods. He had come into the garden to gather flowers to stick into his coat when he went to church. He saw the boy and, breaking off the most beautiful of his carnations—it was streaked with red and white—he gave it to him. Neither the giver or the receiver spoke a word, and with bounding steps the boy ran home. And now here, at a vast distance from that home, after so many events of so many years, the feeling of gratitude which agitated the breast of that boy expresses itself on paper. The carnation has long since whithered, but now it blooms afresh.

STRONG MEN.—Strength of character consists of two things—power of will and power of self-restraint. It requires two things, therefore, for existence—strong feelings and strong command over them. Now we all very often mistake strong feelings for strong character. A man who bears all before him; before whose frown domestics tremble, and whose bursts of fury make the children of the household quake, because he has his own way in all things, we call him a strong man. The truth is, he is a week man; it is his passions that are strong; he, mastered by them, is weak. You must measure the strength of a man by the power of the feelings he subdues, not by the power of those that subdue him. And hence composure is very often the highest result of strength. Did we ever see a man receive flagrant injury, and then reply quietly? That is a man spiritually strong. Or did we ever see a man in anguish stand as if carved out of solid rock, mastering himself? or one bearing a hopeless daily trial, remain silent, and never tell the world what cankered his home peace? That is strength. He who, with strong passions, remains chaste; he who, keenly sensitive with manly powers of indignation in him can be provoked and yet restrain himself and forgive, there are the strong men, the spiritual heroes.

WHAT DO YOUNG MEN MARRY?—Some young men marry dimples; some ears; some noses: the contest, however, generally lies between the eyes and the hair. The mouth, too, is occasionally married; the chin not so often. Poor partners, these you will own. But young men do marry all these and many other bits and scraps of a wife, instead of the true thing. Such as the marriage is, such is the after life. He that would have a wife if he can meet with one of equal social position, like education, similar disposition, kindred sympathies, and habits congenial to his own, let him marry. But let him beware of marrying a curl or neck, however swan-like, or a voice, however melodious. Young ladies do also make some queer matches, and unite themselves to whiskers.

A GENTLE WIFE'S EXPLANATION.—In the police court of Chicago, a wife thus ingeniously explained a very serious charge of harsh treatment towards her poor husband:

One day when she was running across the room, with a fork in her hand, he jumped in the way, and struck his wrist against the fork, wrenching it from her grip by the tines, which he ran into his wrist. Then he undertook to strike her, but she held up a pan of hot dishwater between them and he spilt it all over his head. Then he got still more angry at this accident, and started to jump at her, but his head came against her hand and he fell down. She took hold of his hair to raise him up, and the hair was moistened by the hot water so that it came off. Then she saw that it was of no use to reason any longer, and she left the house.

HANDKERCHIEF PREACHING.—I notice in some cases a handkerchief habit in the pulpit, which has led me to inquire if the use of that very necessary article is a part of theological training. I notice that some ministers take it out of their pockets as they do their sermons, and lay it on the pulpit. Some spread it out lengthwise through the middle of the Bible; some roll it up and tuck it under the Bible; some shake it over their heads as if they were going to throw it at the audience; and some keep crowding it into their pockets and pulling it out again, with a nervous movement, as if they did not know what use to make of their hands. I once went to hear a popular young preacher, and as much as half his sermon was made up of pocket handkerchief, and the most of the other half was gold watch and bits of poetry.—*Christian Reflector.*

CITIES WHICH EMBRACE ALL NATIONALITIES.—London is a world in itself. The last English census developes the curious fact that there are more Scotchmen in London than in Edinburgh, more Irish than in Dublin, more Roman Catholics than in Rome, and more Jews than in Palestine

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1867.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Mr. Alex. R. Agnew is the authorized agent for the Inquirer, to receive subscriptions, advertisements, collect accounts and receipt for the same. Mr. Agnew will call upon all those who are indebted to us and present our accounts, he will also give those whose advance subscriptions expire on the 1st of April a chance to pay up for the next year.

Republican State Convention.

Harrisburg, April 16, 1867.

The "Republican State Convention" will meet at the "Herdic House," in Williamsport, on Wednesday, the 26th of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and to initiate proper measures for the ensuing State canvass.

As heretofore, the Convention will be composed of Representative and Senatorial Delegates, chosen in the usual way, and equal in number to the whole of the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly.

By order of the State Central Committee.

F. JORDAN, Chairman.

Geo. W. Hamersey, } Secretaries.
J. Robley nDuglison, }

FREE SPEECH IN THE SOUTH.

The recent tour of Senator Wilson marks a new era in Southern civilization, an era of free speech. He has been closely followed by Judge Kelly, who, though not faring as well as his predecessor, nevertheless goes as determinedly forward in the work he has laid out for himself. Such men may be called fomenters of discord, disturbers of the peace, and reviled in a thousand ways by the Copperhead press of the country, but the work to which they have addressed themselves is a necessary one, the introduction into the South of freedom of speech and discussion. Wilson and Kelly, as pioneers in this work, deserve great credit for the manner in which they have thus far acquitted themselves. It is at no small risk, as evinced in Judge Kelly's case, that they go before promiscuous assemblies, of men who have been lately in rebellion, and advocate the cause against which they fought, and this in a section of country where for years past, but one side of the political questions of the day has been allowed a hearing. But a free country cannot exist without free speech, and the rebellion will not be effectually crushed, nor will it be prudent to withdraw the military forces from the Southern States, until every citizen can speak his political sentiments in public, whenever he may choose, without fear of molestation. That imprudent speeches will be made, is to be expected, but no one is obliged to listen to them; the remedy, in a free country, is to go away out of hearing, but not to undertake to prevent any one by force from a free expression of political opinions. This, it is true, may be a new experience for the chivalry, but it is a necessary one, and until they learn the lesson thoroughly, they need not expect to be allowed to undertake to govern themselves. It may be contrary to the views and wishes of the late rebels South and their allies North, but the day when Northern newspapers and political speakers can be shut out has passed away. The printing press and the ballot-box have an important mission to perform in eradicating the vicious habits of Southern society, contracted through the corrupting influence of slavery, and it will be performed despite the convulsive efforts of conquered rebels to resist it. The newspaper will be placed upon every threshold, and the ballot in the hands of every freeman; they to whom freedom has been given, will also be given the power to protect and preserve that freedom. For the slave pen and auction block must be substituted the school house and the church. Henceforth the negro goes forth to his labor to the cheerful sound of freedom's songs, and not to the clanking of chains and the snap of the slave-driver's whip. Intelligence must henceforth take the place of brute force. The inducement of a liberal remuneration must henceforth be the incentive to labor, and not the whipping post and stocks. When these things are accomplished the South will become rich and prosperous, and they who strive to retard the work only put farther off the day of their own prosperity. In this work Wilson and Keily are the pioneers, but they will be followed by as many more as the necessities of the case may require. It is the most important part of the work of reconstruction and will not be given over until fully accomplished. The enlightened sentiment of the country declares that "eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty," and free speech and a free press are the unsleeping sentinels upon her watch-towers.

The secret of Copperhead fault-finding with the speeches of such men as Wilson and Kelley in the Southern States, is thus let out by the *Georgia Chronicle:* "The white population are already divided in political sentiment, and there is danger that the Radicals will carry the State." The *Mobile Advertiser* tells the same tale in the following: "Every solitary vote will be necessary to prevent Alabama from being as completely radicalized as Congress or Massachusetts." It is the probability, that, the stumping of the whole South by a class of men of whom Wilson and Kelly are only the forerunners, will convert the people from Copperheadism to Republicanism that troubles them. Here is where the shoe pinches, and this is the true cause of their anxiety in behalf of the South.

☞ We have been seriously considering "A Proposition" in the last *Gazette*, and have made some inquiry of the faithful followers of that *reliable* journal, with a view to ascertain whether they would sanction such an arrangement, but we have had the uniform reply: "If such a 'bargain' is made, the editor of that paper will want to be the nominee, and we have had quite enough of him. He would refuse to trade off Coroner for Congress unless he were to be the candidate." We see the "snake" in that "Proposition." However, the gentleman made a very fair estimate of his "true worth," and under the circumstances the exchange would be very advantageous to the tax-payers of Bedford county, but God help the Legislature! It would be fun for us but death to the frogs.

☞ The jubilation of the *Gazette* over the release of Jeff. Davis is only an outburst of the old passion. The rebels both North and South are in ecstacies. Two years ago they would have concealed their emotions, and swore until they were hoarse that they were good Union men. Murder will out.

☞ The *Gazette* has become so accustomed to charging all the political ills of the country upon the Republican Party, that it has the hardihood to try to make its ignorant readers believe the Republicans are responsible for the deficit discovered in the Poor House account. When had the Republicans the control of this county?

☞ Our friend across the corner is "going" for Horace Greeley most lovingly. How strange it is that a few rubs against a traitor is a perfect Lethe; all the former deprecatory acts of the man are wiped out, and he becomes as completely the centre of attraction as the lode star. Yea, he becomes the "true magnetic pole" to which all such "hearts point" "like trembling needles."

☞ A few of the old Cops have been terribly put out at the course of the *Gazette* in endeavoring to palm off the errors in the Poor House account upon the Republican Party. They have heretofore gulped down everything that *veracious* sheet has uttered, but they cannot swallow the idea that the Republicans have had control of the records for the last dozen of years. That's a little too tough!

☞ It is astonishing what entire harmony of sentiment there is between the *Gazette* and Inquirer in regard to the Poor House deficit. We asserted that the Treasurer was not responsible, the *Gazette* was indignant that any one should suppose that he was; we asserted that the Poor Directors had nothing to do with it, whereupon the *Gazette* swore most roundly that they had not; we intimated that the responsibility rested with somebody, the *Gazette* blandly winks over its nose, and says *somebody*. We suggest the County Auditors, it frowns a little, makes a few wry faces, and says—nothing! Silence gives consent. Arn't we getting along swimmingly?

Trouble with the President.—The Copperheads are just now having a troublesome time with the President. He has had invitations to visit a number of places to be present at the dedication or corner-stone-laying of monuments. His keepers, having in remembrance the Presidential "swinging round" of last summer, and its consequences, are taxing their ingenuity to the utmost to prevent a repetition of last summer's folly. Andy has served them many good purposes, but his travelling performances have not generally accrued to their advantage. We advise them, by all means, to keep him closely caged unless securely muzzled.

The Editors of the Bedford Inquirer will also have enough to do if they keep their own door way clean. Little speculations in bounties, substitutes, &c., have been known to help some Abolition newspaper establishments amazingly. Let such tellows skin their own skunks.—*Gazette.*

What a model fish-woman the editor of the *Gazette* would make! We immagine we see her portly dimensions swaggering through the stalls a perfect "periphery" or "rhomboid." Phew! couldn't she read the pedigree of any O'Connell who chanced in her way. The above quotation is a specimen brick. The last line is a very chaste and refined one. However, this dirty business must be done too some times. All the amusement we indulge in of this kind, is confined to the skinning of the editor aforesaid.

The South Carolina people are disgusted with General Sickles for forbidding them to convert their corn into whisky, and compelling the firemen to salute the Stars and Stripes. He might at least permit them to make the yellow corn into one of the "necessaries of life." A considerable quantity of this has been sent down by the Relief Societies, to the people who are starving, and as they are unable to eat it they might be allowed to drink it. General Sickles has notified relief committees to send white corn, as Southern people will not eat the yellow variety. Comparatively little white corn is raised North, and when we contribute to the necessities of the poor we must give such as we have. If they cannot take it in a solid form, why not let them make it fluid?—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

The *Pittsburgh Commercial* says:—Some one criticising the choir in Beecher's church says that during prayer and the reading of the scriptures, "they clatter, giggle, sidle up to each other with a familiarity out of place in the parlor, and doubly so in the house of God. Sometimes one or two seem to get into a temporary 'pet' with the organist, and sit off looking daggers. Then the process of reconciliation, with its billing and cooing and glancing, and final restoration to good humor, furnish sufficient visible flirtation to piece out a chapter of Miss Braddon's nonsense." That is by no means the only choir who enact such scenes for their own amusement, or that of the congregations for whom they,

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

ORDER IN MOBILE.

General Pope has shown his understanding of the circumstances attending the late riot in Mobile, by deposing the ex-Rebel General Withers, who held the office of Mayor. This action proves that General Pope having investigated the circumstances attending the disturbances, believes that they were premeditated, and that the Mayor took no care to preserve peace. Ex-Mayor Withers says he "submits to the argument of the bayonet, "and vacates the office." This is clever. Having tried the argument of the bayonet himself during the Rebellion, he appreciates the piercing nature of its logic, and can understand how frequently it triumphs. His removal, he thinks, is an imputation against him, which will be agreed to by most persons; but we suppose that he will wait for his vindication from time which may or may not come to his rescue. Mobile, it is to be hoped, will be hereafter under better government, and General Swayne will take care to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and the rights of American citizens maintained.—*Philadel'a Inquirer.*

Statistics of Crime.

The National Intelligencer, in discussing some statistics of crime published recently in the New York *Tribune*, remarks with what we must regard as a fine confusion of ideas that "it is obvious enough what opened the floodgates that have caused the wide spread demoralization and criminal acts in the land," and that "the prime necessity is therefore especially obvious of a return to a reign of order through the absolute rule of judicial tribunals under legislation based upon fundamental rights and constitutional authority." Now, we hardly need say, we shall welcome for many reasons the complete restoration of the "absolute rule of judicial tribunals" upon the basis described by the Intelligencer, throughout the United States. But it seems to us a pertinent inquiry whether the condition of things which has existed for the last four or five years has in reality "opened the floodgates" and caused "wide spread demoralization and criminal acts."

Most of the statements on this subject, we apprehend, are simply guess work; perhaps we should not be far wrong in setting down as such that made by the Intelligencer. But it happens that so far as regards our own State there are carefully prepared statistics which may be safely presumed to be trustworthy. In the last annual report of the secretary of the Board of State Charities the secretary discusses the complaint that crime is on the increase, and expresses a decided belief that "this increase is much less than is commonly supposed." His statistics show that the reported whole number in prison in 1858 was 16,502, in the county prisons alone; while in 1866 the actual number in all the prisons was less than 12,500. Moreover the number of females committed in 1866 was 2828 against 5051 in 1865; and the number of children under fifteen years of age committed was reduced from 464 in 1865 to 345 in 1866: that is to say, comparing the last two years, crime among women has diminished ten per cent., and among children twenty-five per cent."

We arrive, then, at these results from the secretary's figures: that not only has there been a gratifying improvement of late in some important particulars, but that the figures for the past year, when compared with those of a year of average crime before the war, are actually twenty five per cent. better. And the inference, if any, to be drawn as to the effect of the war upon Massachusetts is that it has been favorable to the cause of good morals.

It is certain that a fear was quite commonly felt and openly expressed by thoughtful persons during the war, that one of its disastrous after effects would be a great increase of crime in the country. Such apprehension was natural enough per ps; but it is now clear that too little confidence was placed in the general law abiding character of Americans, and that the favorable effect of the stringent discipline of military service upon many turbulent spirits was not sufficiently taken into consideration. The figures just presented are of course conclusive only as to the condition of the State from whose records they were made up; but it is quite probable that analogous results would be arrived at by equally accurate methods in other parts of the North. We cannot see, then, that there are any reasons for alarm as to the bad effect of the war upon the morality of the country. Massachusetts has to show directly to the contrary; and we shall wait for much stronger evidence than any yet presented before admitting that her condition is exceptional.—*Boston Advertiser.*

☞ Our neighbor intimates that we have been in the substitute business. Not that we know of. We can confidently say that we *never* put in a substitute. Can our neighbor say as much?

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

A newspaper printed in the Japanese vernacular, has been started at Yokoham, called the *Ban Kok' Shin Bun Shi*, or "All Countries' News Hearing Paper." It contains fourteen rice-paper pages filled with news and advertisements, has a showy title page decorated with the picture of a steamship, and the first number is filled with an excellent summary of intelligence from all parts of the world.

Owing to the fires, the low prices of teas, and the scarcity of silk and rice, they are having hard times in Japan. "Hard times" are among the inevitable consequence of their growing intimacy with outside barbarians. They seem to be among those fruits of modern civilization of which the crops never fall.

General Sickels prohibits the distillation of liquor in North and South Carolina, because its use "tends to increase poverty, disorder and crime." The more of this kind o military depotism there is the better.

Joshua Comly of Danville, Republican is named as a candidate for the Supreme Bench.

A plot to murder the King of Prussia and his chief minister has just been discovered in Hanover.

A Court of Inquiry is ordered in Mobile to investigate the May troubles. The city policemen are retained, and the city government will not be disturbed.

Chicago is importing flour from Canada for home consumption. At the same time the speculators of Chicago are sending flour east, for which they get exorbitant prices.

Clergymen in the Western States are urging the Governors thereof to appoint a day of humiliation and prayer to almighty God to stay the approach and spread of cholera.

Frazer, Trenholm & Co., agents for the rebellion in England, and implicated in most of its foreign financial rascalities, have gone up, as they deserved to do.

Paraguay has accepted the mediation proffered by the United States government, and will immediately send an envoy to Washington. The allies have not accepted the proposition.

General Hancock has stationed two cavalry companies at Chalk Bluffs; two at Monument and two at Big Tree stations, on the Smoky Hill route. This secures the route for mails and passengers.

A company of negroes, eighteen in number, have left Greensboro', N. C., and under the direction of a negro barber from Greensboro', are now on their way to Illinois, in which State propose to settle. Want of employment and inability to subsist themseves and families they assign as a reason of their emigration.

Greeley's Manifesto.

The talk of the hour is Mr. Greeley's excited pronunciamento to the New York Union League. This paper might have been dignified, the question at the bottom of it being a great one, and Mr. Greeley evidently believing that he occupies a very high moral stand, in fact asserting that he is on a plane above this age and generation. Why, standing so far above us all, he should lose his temper, and indulge in intemperate invectives, we are at a loss to understand. Why he should head his vituperative document in such a remarkable and grotesque styie, like a bombastic showman, we do not know, unless it is a shrewd advertising dodge. Certainly it is a violation of good taste and propriety. Mr. Greeley, being a professed reformer and progressive, should know that his expletory fulmination, in tone, temper, style, and language, is behind the age. Angels do not get angry, and swear.

The fact is, to tell the mundane truth, that the philosopher has lost his temper because he has lost his subscribers. "Thousands" of his readers have "yelled" "stop my paper." This is his own classic relation of his troubles, and, as we stated three days ago, we know it to be the fact, only if Pennsylvania is an average example of the States, he should say tens of thousands.

Mr. Greeley does not seem to know exactly what is the matter. The truth is he has not brought down on himself the storm of popular indignation and contempt and condemnation by bailing Jefferson Davis but by the offensive manner in which he did it, violating all the proprieties of patriotism and dignity. The country are grieved and pained that he should assist fulsomely and with flunkey pride in a pageant to a traitor —for trial or no trial, bail or no bail, Jefferson Davis is now known, and forever will be known to to this people only as a guilty, forsworn traitor. He can never explain away his broken oath as a senator of the United States; he can never wash away the blood of Gettysburg or Antietam; he can never cover the horrors of Andersonville and Libby. It was hard for the people of this land to know that there was to be no official condemnation of the murderer of their bravest children, but it was revolting and sickening to see a man like Mr. Greeley shake hands with the murderer, and smile and smirk around him. That is where the trouble is.

Our platform is simple. We urge equal and exact justice for all. We want equal and exact justice for Davis too. If it hangs him we cannot help it, nor is it our business.—*Philadelphia Press*

FROM EUROPE.

New York, May 27.—The *Herald* has the following specials by the cable:

St. Petersburg, May 25.—The Government of the United States has offered to sell to the Czar the famous iron clad monitor Miantonomah, a frigate and two new and very fast iron clad war cruisers. The proposition has been favorably received by the Emperor and his Cabinet, and is likely to be accepted.

Since the adjournment of the London peace conference, and the adjustment of the France-German quarrel relative to Luxemburg, the long vexed eastern question has assumed much more importance. Diplomacy is now engaged in the consideration of a plan for its peaceful settlement, and efforts will be shortly made for its final solution.

London, May 25.—Another imposing and very influential demonstration has been made in favor of Parliamentary reform, in the shape of a very crowded meeting, held in St. James' Hall, to-day. John Stuart Mill, with the Liberal members of the House of Commons, attended, and spoke earnestly in support of the extension of very comprehensive measures of enfranchisement for the people.

FROM MEXICO.

Queretaro Fallen!—Emperor Maximilian Captured.—Generals Mejia, Costilla and Miramon Prisoners.—Official Dispatch from Juarez!

Washington, May 27—The following dispatch was communicated to the State Department to-day, announcing the capture of Maximillian, Mejia, Costilla and Maramon. The dispatch is dated from San Luis Potois, on the 15 inst., and is communicated via New Orleans, yesterday. It says:

Queretaro has fallen, by the force of arms, this morning. Maximilian, Mejia, Costilla and Miramon are our prisoners.

Signed, Benita Juarez.

New Orleans, May 27.—Advices from the interior of Mexico, via Matamoras, say that Escobedo reports that Juarez has ordered the Arch Duke Maximilian to be shot.

Surratt's Trial Postponed.

Washington, May, 27.—The Surratt trial has been postponed for two weeks, in order to procure further evidence.

Petroleum Nasby thinks he has not made the most of his opportunities. The Postoffice at the Cross Roads is a nice berth but if he had plunged into the war, as a Major General, in the Confederate army, and distinguished himself for cruelty to Federal prisoners, he might, at the close of the fratricidal struggle, have been received and embraced as a long lost brother, by the Northern people ("lettin em kill fatted calves for me), and ov coorse bein the objeck of sympathy as a marter by the Southern people." He would have had two strings to his bow, whereas the postoffice is but one, brought "Horris Greely and General Boregard to embrace and standin on both their shoulders have had a soft thing of it." Poor Nasby! He is not the only one who may look back to what might have been. What Yankee would not have improved his fortune by joining the Confederey? Surely, the way of loyolty has been rather thorny; and has led to thorns. The roses grew in Dixie. *Pittsburg Commercial.*

Judge Kelley had an enthusiastic reception a Atlantic. Ga. He made a great impression. A crowd of whites surrounded him at the Court House, congratulating him on his speech and pledging Georgia as a loyal Union State hereafter.

A committee of seven from the board of comptrollers of public schools of Philadelphia are travelling West to learn how they manage educational matters there. They were in Chicago on Friday.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE
Nov 2, 1866

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFCE.
Nov. 2, 1866.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds, on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.
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ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

☞ Wedding Cards, Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, and all kind of Mercantile Blanks, neatly and expeditiously executed at he Inquirer Job Office.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with,or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

A Cough, A Cold or A Sore Throat,

Require immediate attention, and should be checked.

If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease or Consumption,

is often the result.

BROWN'S
BRONCHIAL TROCHES

having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief,

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,

TROCHES ARE USED WITH ALWAYS GOOD SUCCESS.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The *Troches* are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered. Sold everywhere.
ov N.30 1866: 6m

S. T.—1860.—X.—The amount of Plantatin Bitters sold in one year is something startling They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T.—1860.—X," and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters sell as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. * * The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain alwost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar. Chas. Foster, 420 Broad St. Phila.

This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins etc., either upon man or beast.

Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the *private* stamp of Demas Barnes & Co., New York.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

Aque De Magnolia.—The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin, is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery, and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyons' celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere.
E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggist

What Did It?—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marble smoothness; and instead of 22, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any druggist for only 50 cents.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

Heimstreet's inimitble Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years. It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair, and changes it to its original color by degrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the Hair. Heimstreet's *is not a dye*, but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is a beautiful Hair Dressing. Price 50 cents and $1 Sold by all dealers.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

Lyon's Extract of Pure Jamaica Ginger—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Miorbus, &c., where a warming, genial stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere at 50 cts. per bottle.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists
Ju'y 20, 1866:eow:1y

A. G. Shroyer, } No. 53, April Term, 1867.
vs } In the Common Pleas of
Susan Shroyer. } Bedford county. Alias Subpœna on Libel for Divorce. Two returns of *non est inventus.*

April 22, 1867. On motion of J. B. Cessna, Esq., M. A. Points, appointed to take testimony. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will meet all parties interested at the house of John L. Grove, in the town of Bloody Run, on Tuesday, May 28, 1867, at ten o'clock A. M., to take testimony. M. A. POINTS,
may3.:4t Commissioner.

BLOODY RUN
MARBLE WORKS.

R. H. SIPES having established a manufactory of Monuments, Tomb-stones, Table-Tops, Counter-slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa., and having on hand a well selected stock of foreign and American Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work in a neat and workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms. All work warranted, and jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra charge. apl19:1y.

ABSALOM GARLICK,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
Bloody Run, Pa.

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care, warranted to give satisfaction.

He also keeps on hand and for sale *WATCHES, CLOCKS,* and *JEWELRY.*
☞ Office with Dr. J. A. Mann. my4

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of John Rowzer, late of Napier township, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
DUNCAN M'VICKOR, Adm'r.,
April 5. residing in Schellsburg.

RUPP & SHANNON, BANKERS,
Bedford, Pa.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just opened a large and general assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

BUYERS IN SEARCH OF BARGAINS are respectfully invited to call, feeling assured we can please all in

QUALITY AND PRICE.

TERMS: Cash or Produce.

When credit is given it is only for six months —after that period interest will be charged on all accounts.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
May 3d, 1867.:4t.

NEW FANCY AND MILLINERY STORE

UNPARALLELED ATTRACTION!

MRS. BORDER & CO.,

(at the store lately occupied by Mrs. Carn & Co.,) have just received the best assortment of FANCY, DRY AND MILLINERY GOODS that has ever been brought to this place, which they will sell VERY LOW FOR CASH; consisting, in part, of PERSIAN TWILLS,
WOOL DE LAINES,
PURE MOHAIR LUSTRES,
DE LAINES,
CALICOS,
MUSLINS,
WHITE COLORED CAMBRICS,
SACKING FLANNELS,
CLOTH FOR SACKS, &c.,
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S SHAWLS,
NOTIONS, in great variety, Kid, Beaver, Buck, Silk, Lisle and Cotton Gloves; Lamb's Wool, Merino and Cotton Hose, for Ladies and Gentlemen; Dress Buttons and Trimmings in great variety, Paper and Linen Cuffs and Collars for ladies and gents. Worsted and Cotton Broiding, Braids, Velvet Ribbons, black and bright colors, Crape Veils, and Silk Tissue for Veils; Hopkins' "Own Make" Hoop Skirts, all sizes; G. W. Laird's Bloom of Youth, for the complexion, &c.
MILLINERY GOODS OF ALL KINDS,
consisting of Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, &c. ☞Millenery work done on short notice, in the neatest and latest styles.
☞Call and see for yourselves before buying elsewhere. We will show our goods with pleasure free of charge. [May10:3m.]

BEDFORD
CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

NEW GOODS AT NEW PRICES.

R. W. BERKSTRESSER & CO.,

Having removed to Schaffer's Row, Juliana St., three doors North of Lewis' Drug Store, we are prepared to show our friends and customers the finest stock of goods in our line ever brought to Bedford. In

READY-MADE CLOTHING

we have everything that can be asked for, 40 per cent lower than last year. COATS, PANTS, VESTS and SUITS of every description.

DRY GOODS,

CALICOS, MUSLINS, DELAINES, GINGHAMS, &c., &c.

NOTIONS—Latest style Paper and Linen Collars for Ladies and Gents, Neckties, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs. The best and cheapest Hosiery in town. Skirt Braids, latest styles Skeletons and best quality.

OUR CASSIMERES

will attract the particular attention of lovers of good, fashionable and cheap goods. In Hats we have a line superior in manufacture to any ever brought to Bedford, as well as all leading and standard styles. Gentlemen would do well to examine our stock. In Straw Goods we have the latest styles for gentlemens' wear at greatly reduced prices. These are also direct from the manufacturer and can be sold very low. Also, Shakers of all sizes.

☞CALL, EVERYBODY, and see for yourself. ☜NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.☜
TERMS—Cash or Produce.
R. W. BERKSTRESSER & CO.

NOTICE—Having changed my business relations I desire to close all accounts at once, either by note or cash. Those indebted will please take notice, and act accordingly.
May10.3m. R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

T. BURCHINELL & CO'S.

NEW PLANING MILL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Having erected a first class Mill, we are now prepared to furnish all kinds of

BUILDING MATERIALS

of DRY LUMBER at Moderate Prices,

White and Yellow Pine Flooring,
Weather Boarding,
Door and Window Frames,
Doors and Sash,
All kinds of Blinds and Shutters,

Brackets and Scrolls sawed to order, Wood-Mouldings of every description always on hand, Turning, Newell Posts, Balisters, &c.

Being situated on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Canal it is convenient for shipping to any part of the State. The Senior Partner being a practical Architect and Builder will furnish Plans, Specifications and Detail Drawing for all kinds of buildings.

Orders for work solicited and promptly filled.
April 26:3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of administration having been granted, by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, upon the estate of Eve Stuckey, late of Bedford township, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
WM. GEPHART.
Bedford, April 5, 1867.

NOTICE.
Having purchased the following articles at Sheriff's Sale, this 8th day of May, 1867, I have left the same in the hands of John H. Wertz at my pleasure:

Two ten plate Stoves, 1 Cutting Knife, 1 Basket, 1 lot of Tanner's Tools, 1 Spud, 5 Aprons, 6 Sheep Skins, 6 cords of Bark, 12 acres of Wheat and Rye in the ground, 1 white Cow, 1 white faced Cow, 1 red Cow, 1 spotted Heifer, 1 Calf, 1 gray Mare, 1 yearling bay Colt, 15 head Sheep, 1 Log Chain, 1 two horse Wagon, 1 two horse Sled, one set Plow Harness, and breech bands, 4 Plows, 1 white Sow, 1 spotted Sow, 14 pigs, and one spotted Sow.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or levying on the same at their peril.
May 17,-3t. SAMUEL HEFFNER.

TO BUILDERS.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of School Directors of Cumberland Valley township, will offer, by public outcry, at Centreville, on Saturday, May 18, at one o'clock, p. m., contracts for the construction of five new school houses in said township, the lowest bidder in every case to be awarded the contract.
D. R. ANDERSON,
May102t. Secretary School Board.

LEWISTOWN FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE SHOP.

REESE & SLAGLE, Pro's.

O. K. DAVIS, Sup't.

Manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Portable and Stationary Saw Mills. Iron and Brass Castings made and fitted up for Mills, Factories, Forges, Blast Furnaces, Rolling Mills, &c. We call the attention of Tanners to our oven for burning tan under Steam Boilers.

TERMS REASONABLE. All orders by mail promptly attended to.
May 17.-6m. REESE & SLAGLE.

HATCHETS.

The best and cheapest for the consumer are those manufactured by

JENKINS & TONGUE,
PHILADELPHIA.

Shingling, Lathing, Claw and Broad, made of the best cast-steel and warranted as good or better than any others made in the United States, and sold at much lower prices than any other really first-class hatchets. They are tempered by one of the firm, S. J. Tongue, who possesses a peculiar faculty that might be called
STEEL ON THE BRAIN,
Which has given his tools a great celebrity in these parts,
TRY THEM.
Nos. 33 and 35 Richmond Street; the Red cars up Third Street cross Richmond near the works.
May 24-1m.

AGENTS WANTED IN BEDFORD AND ADJOINING COUNTIES FOR
"Woman's Work in the Civil War."
Prepared under the approval of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions.

An eminent Divine says: "This Work is a household treasure, a joy and a blessing to future times. It developes a new social era; a new power in woman; a new phase in Christianity itself."

T. S. ARTHUR'S MAGAZINE says: "We welcome this Book most heartily as the only record of Woman's work on the subject which can make any pretension to completeness."

The Soldiers' Messenger says: "This is the only work on the subject which can make any approach to completeness."

In the beauty of its typography, and the excellency of its numerous fine steel engravings, it is a model. Agents have no difficulty in selling it, for all who see it want to read it. Energetic young men and ladies will find an agency for this work the best paying business they can engage in during the Spring and Summer. For full description of the work and terms to agents, address
ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO.,
501 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
April 26:6t

WATERSIDE WOOLEN FACTORY.
50,000 POUNDS OF WOOL WANTED.

The undersigned having on hand a large lot of Woolen Goods of his own manufacture, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Sattinetts, Flannels, Blankets, Coverlets, Yarns, &c., desires to exchange the same for Wool, and for that purpose will in a short time start a peddler through the country. Our former customers can rely upon it that our peddler will visit them as soon as possible.

☞Our friends are also informed that we have torn down our old Factory and are about erecting a new one, hence we will not be able to do any custom work until Fall.
May 3d, 1867.* JOHN I. NOBLE.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.
The undersigned offers for sale or trade, the following valuable Real Estate, situate in the State of Missouri, viz: A tract containing 320 acres, situate in Shannon county. One tract, containing 320 acres, situate in Reynolds county. One other tract, containing 270 49-100 acres, situate in the county of Bollinger. The undivided half of a tract of land containing 320 acres, situate in Shannon county. One other tract of land, situate in the county of Franklin, State of Iowa, containing 80 acres. The above lands will be sold at Public Sale, on Saturday the 1st day of June next, at the Court House, in Bedford, at 11 o'clock, if not disposed of prior to that day. Terms to suit purchaserz.
May 17,-3t. H. NICODEMUS.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.

This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.

N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'67:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

GLOBE WOOLEN FACTORY.—20,000 LBS. OF WOOL WANTED.—The proprietor of this well established institution returns his thanks to his numerous customers for their former patronage, and begs to assure them that he is now better prepared than ever to accommodate them. His machinery, which is abundant, is in excellent order, and he can card and spin for customers on the shortest notice, at 25 cents per pound, and he is prepared to do all kinds of manufacturing. Mr. Ullery will wait upon our former customers throughout the county and afford them an opportunity to exchange their wool for goods. At least 20,000 lbs. of good wool is anxiously desired. Please give us a call if convenient, if not, "wait for the wagon."
May 24-3m. JOHN KEAGY.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned on the last will and testament of George Mullin, late of Napier township, Bedford county, doc'd.—that all persons indebted to said estate are notified and required to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon will present them for settlement, duly authenticated.
G. S. MULLIN,
residing near Schellsburg,
A. C. MULLIN,
residing in Ebensburg,
May 24, 1867.:6t *Executors.*

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.—All persons are hereby cautioned against Hunting or otherwise trespassing on the premises of the undersigned, as we are determined to enforce the law against all disregarding this notice.

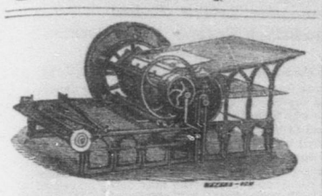
WM. HULL,	JOHN WILLIAMS,
HENRY HULL,	CHAS. WILLIAMS,
BENJ. HULL,	B. F. WILLIAMS,
CATH. HULL,	J. P. WILLIAMS.

May 10:3t.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 28,

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1867.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—George Mardorff.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
Deputy Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—Michael Wertz, Michael S. Ritchey and David Howsare. *Clerk*—John G. Fisher. *Counsel*—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—Samuel Beckley, D. R. Anderson and Michael Diehl. *Steward*—Samuel Defibaugh. *Counsel*—E. F. Kerr. *Clerk*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—David Evans, James Mattingly and John D. Lucas.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—O. E. Shannon.
Assistant Burgess—Philip Huzzard.
Council—Thomas H. Lyons, John Boor, A. W. Mower, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and T. R. Gettys. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—John H. Rush.
Constable—William Gephart.
High Constable—Samuel Waters.
School Directors—Job Mann, S. L. Russell, T. R. Gettys, Jacob Reed, John Cessna and H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—J. W. Lingenfelter. *Treasurer*—T. R. Gettys.

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. A. V. Schenck.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. B. G. W. Reed.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.

A CARD FROM HON. THADDEUS STEVENS—*A Request.*

LANCASTER May 23, 1867.

To the Chairmen of the County Committees and the Assessors of the Townships of the Counties of Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, Somerset, Perry, Cumberland and York.

Gentlemen:

As I am about to prosecute the claims for confiscation at the next session of Congress, if I should be permitted to appear there, I desire to ascertain certain facts. Will you aid me in procuring them in a small part of our own state? Invite returns from all the people in each township of the amount of property which the rebel raiders or the armies of the so called "Confederate States" destroyed or appropriated to their own use during their several incursions into Pennsylvania, and hand the same to the Assessors of the different townships who are requested to return the aggregate for each township to the Chairmen of the respective parties of the different counties. May I here ask that the various newpapers of the counties above named, publish this notice for a few weeks in aid of the object specified as I intend to press the payment of the damages done to loyal men, out of the confiscated property of the conquered belligerent. I desire each and every person who resided in the above named counties to make out a list of the amount of all property of which he was despoiled by the rebel raiders or the rebel Government, and return the same to the assessors of his township, who, I hope will forward the same to to the Chairmen of the County Committees of each party, who I hope will take the trouble to aggregate the same and return it to me. I desire a fair valuation to be placed on all the property, whether personal property abstracted, or real property destroyed, except Caledonia Iron works in the County of Franklin, which will not be appraised as no remuneration is claimed for it. This may seem to be asking our friends to take considerable trouble, but as a small part of the labor only falls to each person it will be found light. I hope it may finally prove profitable to the injured people.

Yours,
THADDEUS STEVENS.

P. S. Were it not presumptuous in me. I would invite all the loyal men of all the states who have been plundered by rebel raiders or confiscated by the Confederate States or either of them, to form associations and furnish statistics, such as are above solicited. Claims so imperatively just, must be finally allowed and paid, but the funds to pay the same will certainly be raised nowhere except out of the fines and confiscations of the richer and more atrocious malefactors. Feeble as my powers are, if I had five years more added to my life, I should not doubt but that this would become an accomplished fact. Such justice urged by a determined will, though feeble intellect, cannot fail.

If I should be denied that extension of life, Providence will raise up to the work, some younger and abler man to whom these facts would be of great assistance. I trust it will not be supposed that I have abandoned the determination to procure small homesteads for the freedmen, to be furnished by the rebel masters whom they conquered at our request. Homesteads earned by the late slaves and annexed to their master's estates. Let them now be severed by partition.

All the Newspapers in the several counties named are respectfully requested to publish this article. 3t

"WHEN will the Western part of the town be made the object of some street improvements," is a question that has been propounded to us by inhabitants of that locality. In answer we would say—be patient. "Rome was not built in a day;" neither can our worthy authorities be supposed to do all things at once. "Patience, Clemmy; things *are* moving."

WASHINGTON HOUSE.—We would call the attention of the travelling public to the fact that this well known establishment is being thoroughly renovated and refitted, and Mr. Dibert intends that his customers shall find it as represented, a "first class hotel."

A NEW LODGE, No 33, Independent Order of Good Templars, was organized in Clearville on last week.

IN its appropriate column we this week publish an obituary notice of Geo. Mullin, Esq., with a brief summary of his public career, as identified with the early history of this county.

THE customers of John I. Noble's Woolen Factory, at Waterside, this county, will be waited upon by William H. H. Ralston, and offered an opportunity to exchange their wool for goods at fair prices. Wait until he calls.

ANY person desiring a Scholarship of the Quaker City College, Philadelphia, one of the best Business Colleges in the United States, can be supplied, on reasonable terms, by applying to us.-tf.

WE can not help noticing the rapid growth and progress of the organization of Good Templars in this place. Large additions in numbers are being made at each stated meeting and results betokening much good are made manifest.

"THE REGULATOR."—Irvine & Statler are still selling their goods as cheap as ever. They have on hand the finest lot of Boots and Shoes ever brought to town, and their stock of Groceries, Queensware, &c., is hard to beat. Give them a call.

WE notice that Bedford Street named in the proprietory as Shelbourne, in the eastern part of the town, is in process of rapid gradation. This smacks of improvement, and that too, in the right direction. We hope Juliana Street will not be forgotten in her time and place.

THE Lewistown *Gazette* comes to us enlarged and shining like a new pin. We are very glad to see this evidence of prosperity in the *Gazette*. It is a very good and reliable Republican paper, and well deserves all the patronage bestowed upon it by the vigilant Republicans of that county.

ATTENTION is called to the advertisement of the "Chalybeate House" William Chenoweth, proprietor. Persons from a distance wishing to spend a few weeks in pleasant recreation will find the "Chalybeate" just the place, as the situation is delightful, and in all respect they are sure to be made comfortable.

WANTED.—A few hogs, goats, geese &c., to stock the streets of the town and the public square. It is hoped that the borough authorities will see that the want is promptly supplied. If the City Fathers are too bussly engaged to attend to little matters of this kind perhaps a little extra pay might induce the High Constable to lend his assistance.

EVERY SATURDAY, for June 1st, contains: Jaques Callot, A Railway Adventure, Recent Lectures and Writings of Emerson, Silcote of Silcotes, by Henry Kingsley, Priscilla's Lot, Stone Edge, The Rascal Column in the Newspaper, Foreign Notes, and the Coquette's Glove. Published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

WE notice the "head" of the Johnstown *Tribune* to have been the recipient of several donations, in the shape of green peas, lettuce, &c., together with a bottle of compound for beautifying the complexion. Certainly the donor was not possessed of the idea that editors, particularly such as our friend Swank, ever use or are in need of such an addition to their toilet.

BOROUGH TAXES.—We are requested by the Burgess and Council to say that on account of the extraordinary repairs to the reservoir and streets, the taxes must be paid at once or the work stopped. It is to be hoped that the water will not be stopped off from the borough this summer on this account. Laboring men must be paid, and their families supplied, or the work cannot go on. J. W. W. Dickerson, Esq., has the old duplicate, and H. Nicodemus, Esq., the present one.

"THE WEATHER" seems to be an inexhaustible topic, made so, probably, from the fact that the "venerable clerk," has seen fit, lately, to give us a bountiful supply of the "variable" and "changeable." Seven day's rain, one day's snow, and two day's attempted sunshine, make up the calendar for the past ten days. To-day, (Tuesday) tastes of Spring, but "dark clouds still hang o'er us," enveloping the majestic mountain tops, and betokening "more rain."

WHY IS IT, that the day train on the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad is always behind time at Mt. Dallas while the night train arrives on time? The schedule gives the day train seventeen minutes more than the night train yet it never reaches Mt. Dallas on time. At present the day train is the only one that carries a mail and by reason of irregularity in the time of its arrival at Mt. Dallas the mail, instead of reaching Bedford at half past twelve o'clock as it should, frequently does not arrive until half past one and two o'clock.

CROP PROSPECTS.—Wheat promises an abundant harvest. Oats are late and indications are that there will be a light crop. Corn is not all planted yet, while some, early planted in low ground, is reported rotting.

Fruit—Apples and pears have bloomed freely and promise a bountiful crop. Peaches have nearly all been frozen in the bud and in some localities the trees have been badly damaged by winter freezing. Grapes are putting forth very late and an average of half the buds have been winter killed. In many places the vines are badly damaged and will die to the ground. The past winter has been disastrous to small fruits generally, except the hardier varieties. Strawberries have bloomed freely and we have every prospect of an abundant supply of this early and delicious fruit.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for June, has, besides the continuation of Dr. Holmes' story, Papers on the City of St. Louis, The Red School House, A Venetian Experience, Negro Spirituals, Poor Richard, Golden Chains, Shakespeare, The Man and the Dramatist, The Founders of Montreal, Russian America, and Among the Comedians. Published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston. These enterprising publishers announce the publication of the *Complete Works of* CHARLES DICKENS, in three different styles, named respectively the "Diamond Edition," of which five volumes are already published; "The Charles Dickens Edition," and "The Illustrated Library Edition," each of which will be begun in June. Messrs. Ticknor & Fields are the only publishers of *Dickens'* works in the United States from whom he receives any remuneration. For any information respecting *Mr. Dickens'* Works, address Ticknor & Fields, Publishers, 124 Tremont st., Boston.

RAILROAD CONVENTION.—The *Fulton Republican* says: In pursuance with authority invested in us, we announced that there will assemble a Convention at Harrisonville, on Saturday, the 8th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to consider the practibility of building a Railroad from the Broad Top Coal Region, to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at or near Hancock, Md., and to adopt initiatory measures for the same.

The several townships and boroughs of this and adjoining counties are urgently requested to send delegates, not exceeding six from each, to represent such districts in said Convention. The Public are earnestly solicited to attend. This is signed by Messrs. D. F. Christmit, K. A. Moore and D. Hamilton, Committee.

JUNIATA SHAD.—Many of our readers are still incredulous as to the appearance of shad, not only in the upper waters of the Susquehanna, but in its tributaries, but every day affords ocular proof that the finny monsters are returning to their old haunts, and that before many years shad will be as abundant in these waters as they were before the improvements of navigation interfered with their habitations. We were shown eight monster shad caught in the Juniata on yesterday morning, and brought to this city at noon the same day, by Dr. E. Franciscus, ticket agent at the Pennsylvania railroad office. They averaged nine pounds to the pair. Dr. F. was present when these shad were caught, and while on the ground he was informed that at Newport (where these were taken) a very large number had been seined this season.—*Harrisburgh Telegraph.*

JOHN DIFFLE, landlord of the Black Horse Hotel, Lewistown, after receiving license posted the following unique notice "To all whom it may concern:" "The undersigned desiring to obey all laws restraining the sale of liquors, respectfully requests all heads of families who have drunken sons, or husbands, wives or daughters, to give me the written notice required by law, forbidding me to sell such habitual drunkards liquor, with their signatures attached, and I pledge myself, my reputation, and my property, that such requests shall be rigidly complied with. I desire to comply with all laws regulating my legitimate business, and in order to do so, request the assistance of all law abiding citizens. The members of temperance societies, who have annoyed me for liquor, will please me much by withdrawing their patronage from either me or the society."—*Lewistown Gazette.*

NICHOLAS NICKLEBY. DIAMOND EDITION.—"The Diamond Dickens" is an edition of which any author might be proud, even though he were inclined to set the highest price upon his writings. It is a miracle of cheapness and neatness. We examine it closely, and with abundant satisfaction, as we say so. We look at the fine, delicately tinted paper, the beautifully clear though exceeding small type the clean bright impression, the spirited engravings, the neat regular folding, the pretty green and gold binding, and the nice solid feeling book which all these necessary concomitants go to make up—and we say again, deliberately, when we remember the price, that "The Diamond Dickens" is a miracle of cheapness.

If the complete works of the great novelist can be produced in elegant volumes of 500 or more pages, on fine paper, with spirited illustrations, well printed and well bound, making a set of books that would ornament any library at the price of one dollar and a half a volume we think it likely that the people will tire of paying nearly or quite as much for worthless books miserably printed and not bound at all.

"The Pickwick Papers," "Our Mutual Friend," "David Copperfield" and "Nicholas Nickleby," have already been issued in the "Diamond" edition.

They will be followed by a volume a month until the series is complete.

The Illustrated Edition, in green morocco cloth, with a gold medallion portrait of the author, costs $1.50 per volume. An edition precisely similar in respect to printing and paper, but without the plates and bound in crimson morocco cloth, is sold at $1.25 per volume. The books are elegant enough for the richest, and cheap enough for the poorest. "The Diamond Dickens should find a place in every house in the land. The people who read the great English humorist and moralist can hardly fail to grow wiser and better. Published by TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston.

ARTHER'S HOME MAGAZINE, for June, is received. Its contents are exceedingly rich; and to ladies who take an interest in the changes of fashions—and what lady does not—to make nothing of those who like good poetry, tales, sketches, and household hints, its attractions should be irresistible. The inducements to clubs are very strong.—T. S. ARTHUR & Co., 611 Chestnut Street Philadelphia

ANNOUNCEMENT.

EDITORS INQUIRER: Please announce WM. KARNS, of Hopewell township, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
MANY CITIZENS.

Colgate's Aromatic Vegetable Soap.

A superior **Toilet Soap**, prepared from refined **Vegetable Oils**, in combination with **Glycerine**, and especially designed for the use of **Ladies** and for the **Nuesery**. Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivalled.
For sale by all druggists. may21:1y

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—The movements in breadstuffs are small, and the market is dull. There is no demand, except for small lots for the supply of home consumers; sales of 600 bbls., mostly northwestern extra family, at $12 50@14 25; some Penna. and Ohio ditto sold at $12@15. Rye flour steady at $8 50@8 75. Corn meal nominal. Wheat —Not much coming forward, and prices drooping; sales of 3,000 bushels fair and prime Penna. red at $3 05@3 25. Corn in good request at Saturday's figures; sales of 4,000 bushels of yellow, afloat, at $1 20, and 18,500 bushels white, afloat, at 1 18. Oats are not so strong; sales of 800 bushels, at 82 for Pennsylvania.

MARRIED.

On the 23d of May, at Martin Imler's, by the Rev. C. U. Heilman, Mr. JACOB WEYANDT to Miss MARY ICKES, both of this county.

At the bride's residence, on Tuesday evening, May 14th, 1867, by the Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick, Mr. SAMUEL STUCKEY, of Berkley county, West Virginia, and Mrs. MARGARET CESSNA, of Friends Cove, this county.

At the residence of Lewis Koons, Esq., on the 16th inst., by the same, Mr. JAMES H. KENNARD and Miss TABITHA MARTIN, all of Clear Ridge, Bedford co.

FOR SALE.—A good ROCKAWAY BUGGY, nearly new, is offered for sale on reasonable terms. For further particulars inquire at this office. may31:3t.

DIED

In Friends Cove, on the 18th inst., after a protracted illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, REBECCA, the beloved wife of Henry Diehl, aged 52 years, 2 months, and 3 days.

At his residence in Harrison township, on the 16th of April, 1867, GEORGE MULLIN, Esq., in the 81st year of his age.

The subject of the above notice, was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, but came to Bedford County at a very early age, where he has resided ever since. His parents were poor, and consequently unable to give him the benefits of a classical education, but endowed with spirit, ambition and energy, it was but a natural result that he should succeed in despite of any lack of culture in this respect. He was one of that class of men to whom no obstacle seems unsurmountable, no difficulty so great that it cannot be overcome by perseverance. Ever upright and honest, he won the esteem and respect of the entire community in which he lived. He was twice Sheriff of the County, receiving his first commisson from Governor Joseph Heister on the 28th of Oct. 1822, and his second from Gov. George Wolf on Nov. 4 1835.

In 1841 he was elected for three years to represent the 15th Senatorial District, composed of Bedford and Somerset Counties. As a legislator he was able, incorruptible and conscientious in the discharge of his duty, he ever had an eye single to the interests of the Commonwealth, and to his constituency. During the six years of his official career as Sheriff, he was indulgent and kind, in frequent instances, pretering to assume the debt himself rather than distress the poor, and was therefore truly styled—"*the poor man's friend.*" He had a wonderfully retentive memory, and an inexhaustible fund of information; was thoroughly posted on the politics of the day, and could converse fluently on all subjects appretaining thereto, from an early date in the history of the country, up to the last days of his life. He was always a decided advocate of the Union—and during the late unfortunate and unjustifiable rebellion he stood by the Union, and, with patriotic zeal, aided the Union cause in every way he could —contributing three of his own sons and a grand son to the active military service of the Government. In 1851 he was so much injured by a fall from his horse, as to be compelled to use crutches ever since, a period of over fifteen years. Last fall a fresh injury confined him to his bed. For a time his recovery seemed probable. But, he had not the vigor of youth on his side, the hand of time for four score years, and over, pressed upon him. His recuperative powers were gone—slowly his sands of life ran out, until exhausted nature yielding to the "stern decree" succumbed—the "dull film along his dim eye grew," and he lay

"In the deep stillness of that dreamless state,"
"Of sleep that knows no waking joys again;"

His sufferings were great but he bore them with as much fortitude as poor human nature can exercise under such circumstances. He seldom complained, and when he did, it was only when his pain was increased to an agony by lifting or moving, but ever submissively bowed to the hand that afflicted him. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church for many years; tried to be exemplarry and consistent, and to walk in "all Godliness and humility" so tar as he was enabled. A firm believer in the Bible, and the truths of divine revelation, he literally "searched the scriptures," and ever sought to profit by their teachings. It is said that the prospect of death disarms a man of all disposition to transact business of a wordly character. Not so with him. Whilst "setting his house in order," with a view to his eternal interest he did not neglect so to arrange his temporal matters that all difficulty, as much as possible might be obviated after his decease. When this was accomplished he calmly awaited his approaching dissolution. A few days before his death his mind seemed to be darkened in reference to his spiritual condition. Upon beiag questioned in this respect, he replied, "I leave that entirely with my God, I have no assurance, only hope! only hope!" Soon, however a heavenly light seemed to break in upon him, and he was happy. Almost the last act of his life was a long and beautiful prayer in which he besought the divine blessing upon all mankind. Thus he passed from earth to rejoin the companionship of her, we trust, who long years before preceded him to glory. She whom he loved, and to sing with her the anthems of the redeemed. Ah! 'tis sweet to die this end to gain; who would cling to earth with such a home in view. When the dark and misty vale is passed, and Heaven's gates are thrown open to our bewildered gaze, we behold the shining loved ones gone before; there re-unions are perpetual; there, no partings, there, no sad farewell.

"There is perpetual spring, perpetual youth.
"No joint-benuming cold, nor scorching heat,
"Famine nor age, have any being there."

G. H. S.

We are Selling

Men's all wool Cass. Business Coats as low as				$5 00
" " "		Pants	"	3 00
" " "		Vests	"	2 00
		Whole Suits		$10 00
" Better "		Coats	"	6 00
" " "		Pants	"	3 50
" " "		Vests	"	2 50
		Whole Suits		$12 00
" " "		Coats	"	8 00
" " "		Pants	"	4 00
" " "		Vests	"	3 00
		Whole Suits		$15 00

The garments we are rapidly selling at above-named prices are all good, well made and serviceable, well adapted to business or ordinary wear. The prices are less than half those for which same goods have been sold.

Advancing from these we have all grades up to the finest French and English fabrics, which are sold at proportionately low prices, are surpassed by none in style or fit, and made with special care —the small quantity of clothing manufactured generally this season having given us an unusually good chance for selecting our workmen from the best in the city. Our goods have all been purchased for cash from manufacturers and importers at far less than cost, which enables us to sell at the low prices named.

BOY'S DEPARTMENT.

We are selling

Boy's all-wool Cassimere Coats as low as				$3 00
" " "		Pants	"	2 00
		Whole Suit		$5 00
" Better "		Coat	for	4 00
" " "		Pants	"	2 00
		Whole Suit		$7 00

And all other grades at prices equally low—made and trimmed in the best manner from a choice selection of suitable fabrics. Our Boy's goods are all on the first floor, nearest the front, convenient for ladies.

We have the largest establishment for the manufacture and sale of Clothing in Philadelphia, occupied exclusively by ourselves and filled with the largest stock and most complete assortment in the city.

We guarantee our prices lower than the lowest elsewhere or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

HALF WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS. | BENETT & CO., TOWER HALL 518 MARKET STREET.

NOTE. We have recently renovated and refitted our establishment, and introduced a vastly increased amount of light by a new process, the effect of which is well worth seeing.

May 17,-3ms.

CHALYBEATE HOUSE.

NOTICE.—Persons visiting the Watering Places, will find a very desirable resort at the CHALYBEATE HOUSE, near the Chalybeate Spring, Bedford, Pa., where the undersigned is prepared to accommodate from eighty to one hundred persons. The house is new and airy, and neatly furnished. Terms moderate.

Hacks running to Mineral Springs, and Mineral Water always on hand.

May 31. WM. CHENOWETH.

From a Lady.

WEST MILTON, Saratoga Co., N. Y., July 6, 1861.

DR. HOSTETTER—Sir: I have long delayed writing to you my sincere thanks for the good you have done my daughter. I can truly say that nothing but the kind hand of Providence and your Bitters have saved her from an early grave. For three years I have been doctoring her with syrups and all kinds of bitters that have been recomended to me for her, besides having two first rate physicians, but all seemed to do her no good, while I was searching the almanacs and all the newspapers that I could get hold of, in hopes of finding something that would suit her case. Accidentally there came part of a newspaper around some goods that I bought at the Spa. In looking over it I saw at a glance that your Bitters was just what she needed. I sent the next day to Ballston Spa and got a bottle of your Bitters. She commenced taking them, and such a change in one week with her appetite and the distress that victuals occasioned, and that burning in the Stomach, I never saw in my life, as there was in her. She has taken three bottles and is now able to work all the time. I think there is a little derangement of the Liver. Please send me three bottles more, which I think will cure her entirely. We and others thought she had a disease of the heart, but that beating and fluttering that would almost stop her from breathing at times, is all gone.

Yours, with respect,
May10. MRS. AMANDA M'PHERSON.

Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills.---A Substitute for Calomel.

These Pills are composed of various roots, having the power to relax the secretions of the liver as promptly and effectually as blue pill or mercury, and without producing any of those disagreeable or dangerous effects which often follow the use of the latter.

In all billious disorders these Pills may be used with confidence, as they promote the discharge of vitiated bile, and remove those obstructions from the liver and biliary ducts, which are the cause of billious affections in general.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS cure Sick Headache, and all disorders of the Liver, indicated by sallow skin, coated tongue, costiveness, drowsiness, and a general feeling of weariness and lassitude, showing that the liver is in a torpid or obstructed condition.

In short, these Pills may be used with advantage in all cases when a purgative or alterative medicine is required.

Please observe, when purchasing, that the two likenesses of the Doctor, one when in the last stage of Consumption, and the other as he now is in perfect health, are on Government stamp.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers' price $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 the half dozen. All letters for advice should be addressed to Dr. Schenck's Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Wholesale Agents: Demas Barnes & Co., N. Y.; S. S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.; John D. Parke, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Colins Bros., St. Louis, Mo.

Nov. 23, 4th & 5th w. ea. mo. 1 yr.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against hunting or fishing, or bota, or trespassing in any other way, or for any other purpose, on Watson's Saw-Mill place, now in my possession, as I will enforce the law against all neglecting this notice.
May 31:3t MARY A. WILSON.

NOTICE.—An annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Matawana Mining and Exploring Company of Colorado, for the purpose of electing Seven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, in Bedford, on MONDAY, the Seventeenth day of June, 1867. L. S. HOOPES, Sec'y.
May 31:2t.

NEW ARRIVAL.

JUST RECEIVED AT

M. C. FETTERLY'S FANCY STORE,

STRAW HATS and BONNETS,
STRAW ORNAMENTS,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES and HANDKERCHIEFS,
BEAD TRIMMINGS and BUTTONS,
HOSIERY and GLOVES,
WHITE GOODS,
PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS,
BALMORALS and HOOP SKIRTS,
FANCY GOODS and NOTIONS,
LADIE'S and CHILDREN'S SHOES.

Our assortment contains all that is
NEW and DESIRABLE,

Thankful for former liberal patronage, we hope to be able to merit a continuance from all our customers. Please call and see our new stock.
May 31.

THE GREAT RADICAL NEWSPAPER,

FORNEY'S PRESS.

NO COMPROMISE WITH TRAITORS!

GET THE BEST AND CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER IN THE COUNTRY.

THE PRESS.

A first-class Double-sheet Eight-page paper, containing Forty-eight columns.

Published Every Morning, Southwest corner of SEVENTH and CHESTNUT St., Philadelphia.

TERMS:

DAILY PRESS.

$8.00 PER ANNUM.
$4.00 FOR SIX MONTHS.
$2.00 FOR THREE MONTHS.

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS.

$4.00 PER ANNUM.
$2.00 FOR SIX MONTHS.
$1.00 FOR THREE MONTHS.

THE SUNDAY PRESS.

$2.00 PER ANNUM.
$1.00 FOR SIX MONTHS.

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

THE MOST VALUABLE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD.

It contains items of interest to every one.

READ THE TERMS.

One copy	$2 00	per annum.
Five copies	9 00	" "
Ten copies	17 00	" "
Twenty copies	33 00	" "

To the getter up of a Club of TEN or more Copies an extra copy will be given.

All orders should be addressed to

JOHN W. FORNEY,
Editor and Proprietor,
S. W. cor. Seventh and Chestnut Sts.,
May 31:4t. Philadelphia, Pa.

The Quaker City

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Corner Fifth & Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

The most complete and thoroughly appointed Commercial School in the Country.

Conducted upon the best system of Instruction, and offering advantages of the highest order in every Department.

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN

Who desire Success and Promotion in Business Life.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION FOR THE TIMES.

The Commercial Course embraces Book Keeping, Commercial Calculations, Penmanship, Correspondence, Business Forms, Customs of Trade, Commercial Law, the Art of Detecting Counterfeit Money, &c. This Course may be completed in three months.

DIPLOMAS

Awarded to Graduates, under seal and by authority of law, this being a regularly

INCORPORATED COLLEGE,

and the only one with similar powers in the State, or in the United States.

OTHER BRANCHES,

Telegraphing, the Higher Mathematics, Engineering, Surveying and Navigation.

BOOK KEEPING.

In the Department of Accounts this Institution is wholly unrivalled. The treaties on this subject, published by the proprietor, is everywhere acknowledged to be the best and most complete work extant, and being composed almost exclusively of sets obtained from Actual Business, presents a course of instruction such as can be secured by no other system. Books for sale, and sent by mail to any address, upon receipt of price, $3.50.

TELEGRAPHING

Under the Superintendence of the well known Telegraph Operator, Superintendent and Engineer, J. N. Worl, Esq. whose experience and standing afford the highest guarantees of the right instruction, and whose influence is available for procuring Students situations.

YOUNG MEN

Invited to send for circulars, or visit the College for further information.

L. FAIRBANKS, A. M.
President.
T. E. MERCHANT, *Secretary.* may31:8m.

PUPLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will expose to sale by public outcry, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of JUNE, A. D., 1867, all that certain tract of land, late the property of Josiah B. Mock, dec'd, situate in Union township in said county, adjoining lands of Rachel M. Mock, E. L. Andersen's heirs and others, containing **206 acres**, more or less, being timber land, and well covered with Poplar, Spruce, Linn and Chestnut timber.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money to remain in the hands of the purchaser during the life of Rachel Mock, widow of the said Josiah B. Mock—the interest to be paid to her annually—one third of the balance in hand at the confirmation of the sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day.

GABRIEL BURKET,
Guardian of Albert W. and Mary Jane Mock.
May 31:ts

ANOTHER VETO ON HIGH PRICES!

WHICH IS WORTHY OF NOTE.

You can save 25 per cent. by buying your goods of

GEO. R. & W. OSTER, Bedford, Pa.

They are now opening a choice variety of new and desirable STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, FANCY NOTIONS, COTTON YARNS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, TOBACCOS, CIGARS, Brooms, Baskets, Woodenware, &c.

Look at some of their PRICES:

Best new styles DELAINS, 22, 25 cts.
CALICOES, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 cts.
GINGHAMS, 12, 15, 20, 25 cts.
MUSLINS 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 18, 20, 25 cts.
CASSIMERES 75, 85, $1.00 $1.15, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75.
LADIE'S 6-4 SACKINGS, $1.75. $2.00, all wool.
DRILLINGS, Pantaloon Stuffs, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 cts.
GENTS ½ HOSE, 10, 12, 15, 20, 26, 30, 35 cts.
LADIES' HOSE, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 cts.
LADIES' SHOES as low as 90 cts.
CARPETS, 45, 60, 75, 1.25, 1.35, 1.40, 1.50.
GOOD RIO COFFEE, 25, 28; best 30 cts.
Extra Fine Oolong, Japan, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas.
SUGARS and SYRUPS, a choice assortment.
SHAD, MACKEREL and HERRING, choice fat fish.

We invite all to call and see for themselves. A busy store and inceeasing trade: a telling FACT that their low prices are popular.

TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified.
May 24, 1867.-3m.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Christian Felton, late of East Providence township, deceased, will sell, upon the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of JUNE, A. D., 1867, the following Real Estate, to wit:

A tract of land situate in the township of East Providence, containing 290 acres more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with two log, weatherboarded dwelling houses thereon erected, also a double log frame barn and other outbuildings. A number of fine fruit trees are distributed over the farm, and several springs of excellent water are convenient to the improvements.

TERMS: One third in hand and the balance in two equal annual payments.

Sale to commence at one o'clock on said day.

ANTHONY FELTON,
CHRISTIAN FELTON,
May17ts. Executors.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary upon the estate of Casper Smith, late of Harrison tp., dec'd., having been granted the undersigned, persons having claims and those indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS,
May 17-6t. Executor.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

HARTLEY & METZGER have just received from Vermont, an assortment of beautiful falling top wagons for children. Offered AT CITY PRICES. [may24.

THREE DOZEN MORE!!

Of those everlasting Cog Wheel Clothes Wringers, warranted to please, just received at HARTLEY & METZGER'S, who have on hand a half dozen of Gipson's Champion Ohio Clothes Washers, all that is unsold out of a 100 brought to Bedford within a year. [may24.

75 GREENCASTLE GRAIN CRADLES for the harvest of 1867. Look out for them and engage what you want in time at Hartley & Metzger's, FARMER'S DEPOT. [may24.

"FARMER MOWERS."

A few of "The Farmer" Mowing Machines may be had by ordering soon from HARTLEY & METZGER. It is the CHEAPEST and BEST single Mower ever invented. All Iron and Steel. Call and see them at the sign of the BIG PADLOCK. [may24.

HARTLEY & METGER have one of the best assorted stocks of Hardware in Central Pennsylvania. [may24.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Christian Felton, late of East Providence township, deceased, will sell, upon the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of JUNE, A. D., 1867, the following Real Estate, to wit:

A tract of land situate in the township of East Providence, containing 290 acres more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with two log, weatherboarded dwelling houses thereon erected, also a double log frame barn and other outbuildings. A number of fine fruit trees are distributed over the farm, and several springs of excellent water are convenient to the improvements.

TERMS: One third in hand and the balance in two equal annual payments.

Sale to commence at one o'clock on said day.

ANTHONY FELTON,
CHRISTIAN FELTON,
May17ts. Executors.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary upon the estate of Casper Smith, late of Harrison tp., dec'd., having been granted the undersigned, persons having claims and those indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS,
May 17-6t. Executor.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

HARTLEY & METZGER have just received from Vermont, an assortment of beautiful falling top wagons for children. Offered AT CITY PRICES. [may24.

THREE DOZEN MORE!!

Of those everlasting Cog Wheel Clothes Wringers, warranted to please, just received at HARTLEY & METZGER'S, who have on hand a half dozen of Gipson's Champion Ohio Clothes Washers, all that is unsold out of a 100 brought to Bedford within a year. [may24.

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HARTLEY & METGER have one of the best assorted stocks of Hardware in Central Pennsylvania. [may24.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of Bedford Borough.

JOHN H. RUSH, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford Borough, in account with said Borough, from May 1, A. D., 1866, to May 7, A. D., 1867:

TREASURER,	DR.
To balance in Treasury at last settlement (including $5 uncurrent)	$12 43
" Am't rec'd of J. Shoemaker, (money borrowed)	1000 00
" Am't rec'd of H. Nicodemus, Esq., Collector—tax for 1865—subject to exonerations and commissions,	388 98
" Am't rec'd of J. W. Dickerson, Esq., Collector—tax for 1866,	380 98
To balance due J. H. Rush, Treasurer,	184 75
	$1967 14

The Treasurer asks credit

Farm, Garden & Household.

CULTIVATING ORCHARDS.

Apple orchards left to themselves bear only on alternate years, with such uniformity, that "bearing years" have come to be regarded as the order of nature, rather than a human device. The trees, in average soil, do not have aliment enough to give full crops every year. Cultivation and manuring will change all this, and give us remunerative crops every season. Possibly manuring might do this even if the orchard were left in grass. But the danger is, if the orchard is left unplowed, it will not get the manure.

The common objection offered to plowing is the damage done to the roots of the trees. We have no doubt that an orchard might be plowed so deep and so near the trunk of the trees as to damage it past hope of recovery. But discretion is to be used, and the plow is to be kept so near the surface under the trees, as not to break off the large roots. It has also been ascertained that grain crops are not good for orchards. We have known orchards to be made barren for several years in consequence of a crop of rye. Grain crops, unless buckwheat be an exception, take from the soil what the tree needs, and shade the land too much. Root crops are the most desirable, because they require a good deal of manure and thorough tillage to make them profitable. The frequent stirring of the soil, and the fertilizers, are the wants of the apple tree, and the root crop enables the farmer to give these to his orchard, and at the same time he is remunerated for his labor.

Potatoes, carrots, beets, turnips, are all good crops for the orchard, if you put on manure enough to make them pay. A surplus must be left in the soil to make the apple crop. But will an orchard thus fed bear every year? We have no doubt of it. The apple crop may be made as sure as the root crops. We once plowed up beneath an old apple tree that had an inveterate habit of bearing only every other year, and planted with potatoes, manuring liberally. We had a full crop of apples the second year, and shall always think the manure and the cultivation made the change. Horticulturists who make a specialty of apples, and manure every year, succeed in getting crops every season, with very rare exceptions. David Lyman, Esq., of Middlefield, Conn., stated, at a recent meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, that he cultivated his orchards, and got crops every year. They were not always full crops, but were enough to pay for the trouble. Judging from the appearance of his orchards, which we visited a few years since in the apple season, we think *that* a very modest statement. We have rarely seen so fine a show of apples, even at the county fairs, as could have been gathered from his trees. The secret of his success is cultivation and manure, and a reasonable watch against the encroachments of insects. The plowing late in the fall as well as in the spring, he thinks a great safeguard against their depredations. Multitudes of the chrysslides are unearthed and destroyed. If this was attended to, and the windfalls picked up and fed to the pigs, we think there would be little damage from the attacks of insects. The apple is so fine a fruit, and so easily kept, it is so much both food and luxury, that no pains should be spared to keep our orchards in the best condition. We are tired of seeing apples quoted at $7 a barrel, but even at that price they are much cheaper than pills.—*American Agriculturist.*

GARDENING FOR WOMEN.

There is nothing better for wives and daughters, physically, than to have the care of a garden—a flower plot, if nothing more. What is pleasanter than to spend a portion of every passing day in working among plants and watching the growth of shrubs, and trees, and plants, and to observe the opening of flowers, from week to week, as the season advances? Then, how much it adds to the enjoyment, to know that your own hands have planted and tilled them. This is a pleasure that requires no great riches nor profound knowledge. The humble cottage of the laboring poor, not less than their grounds, may be adorned with pot plants, which in due time will become redolent of rich perfume, not less than radiant with beauty; thus ministering to the love of the beautiful in nature.

The wife and daughter who loves home, and would seek ever to make it the best place for husband and brother, is willing to forego some gossiping morning calls, for the sake of having leisure for the cultivation of plants, and shrubs, and flowers. The good housewife is early among her plants and flowers, as is the husband at his place of business. They are both utilitarians, the one it may be in the abstract, and the other in the concrete, each as essential to the enjoyment of the other, as are the real and ideal in human life. The lowest utilitarianism would labor only for the meat that perisheth. Those of higher and nobler views, would labor with no less assiduity for the substantial things which elevate and refine the mind and exalt the soul.

The advantages which woman personally derives from stirring the soil, and snuffing the morning air, are freshness and beauty of cheek, and brightness of eye, cheerfulness of temper, vigor of mind, and purity of heart. Consequently she is more cheerful and lovely as a daughter, more dignified and womanly as a sister, and more attractive and confiding as a wife.

Hence the fruits and products of garden culture, as they relate to woman, when viewed objectively, are but small, relatively, as compared with the benefits secured in regard to herself, as the center of social refinement and enjoyment, amid such a world as ours. A husband who revolves round such a center, cannot but be a good neighbor, a useful citizen, a kind father, a loving and confiding companion. Do not, then, mothers and sisters, the latter wives in prospect, neglect the garden.—*Farm and Fireside.*

TAKE CARE to cultivate no more land than you can do well by, without working yourself to death, or overworking either teams or men. This will secure thoroughness, and larger profits if not larger crops. Make provisions for work to fill up all the "spare time," so that you will not have any. That is—for rainy days, and when the ground is wet and cannot be worked. A few roods of carrots or beets, for stock, are excellent for this, because they *must* be hand-weeded and thinned out on damp and rainy days. Give men and teams always good long "noon spells," but exact promptness to begin work, and willingness to stick to it and do it well.

To "Gentlemen Farmers" let us say—know how to handle every tool, and if you do not now, practice "on the sly" until you can show any awkward man how he should do his work. You gain much by beating a workman at his own trade, and it is very easy to do it, if you have a modicum of knack and common sense. You may almost always calculate with certainty, on mind against muscle, with a quill or a crowbar. Learn to judge accurately and justly of a good day's or hour's work, not by what you can do yourself, but by what an active, thorough man can do, when you are with him. Bear down as hard as you please on the shirks; they will wince, but stand it, and perhaps do better. If you are unjust to a faithful man, he will be very apt to "flare up" and quit, as he should, if he can not serve you without lowering his own self-respect. Elevate your men, by your just dealings with, interest in them, and care for their improvement. Furnish them reading for Sundays and evenings. Give them such papers as this, and such books as the Agricultural and Horticultural Annuals, Herbert's Hints to Horse-keepers, Johnson on Peat, the Hop, Flax, Onion or Tobacco culture handbooks, etc, etc., point out particular views as expressed in other books, which you use as guides to practice. The practice will surely pay.—*American Agriculturist.*

Humorous.

WHEN is a fowl's neck like a bell? When it is rung for dinner.

WHAT is the difference between a soldier and a bombshell? Why one goes to wars and the other goes to pieces.

"TELL the truth and shame the devil." I know lots of people who can shame the devil easy enuff, but t'other thing bothers 'em.

A MAN writes from Pike's Peak that the miners are nearly discouraged. They are obliged to dig through a vein of solid silver four feet thick before coming to the gold.

WHICH measures the most, the exact distance of a statement that is "beyond belief," or the precise elevation of the gentleman who was "above telling a lie?"

A LADY playfully condemning the wearing of whiskers and moustaches, declared: "It is one of the fashions I invariably set my face against."

"TOMMY, my son," said a fond mother, "do you say your prayers night and morning?" "Yes, that is, nights: but any smart boy can take care of himself in the day-time."

A NEW author asked an editor his opinion of his books. The answer was, "I have found a great deal of good and original matter in them: but what was good was not original, and what was original was not good."

MRS. PARTINGTON says the only way to prevent steamboat explosions is to make the engineers bile the water on shore. It's her opinion, all bustin is done by cooking the steam on board.

AN unwashed street boy being asked what made him so dirty, his reply was: "I was made, as they tell me, of the dust of the ground, and I reckon it is just now working out."

MEN are like bugles; the more brass they contain the more noise they make, and the further you can hear them. Ladies are like violets: the more modest and retiring they appear the better you like them.

"LOOK here, boy," said a nervous gentleman to an urchin who was munching candy at a lecture, "you are annoying me very much." "No, I ain't neither," said the urchin, "I'm a gnawing this 'ere candy."

AN insurance agent, urging a citizen to get his life insured, said: "Get your life insured for ten thousand dollars, and then if you die next week, the widow's heart will sing for joy."

"NOW, then, my hearties," said a gallant captain, "you have a tough battle before you. Fight like heroes till your powder's gone, then—run. I'm a little lame and I'll start now."

"GEORGE," asked a minister of one of his parishioner's little boys, "where is your sister Minnie?" "Gone to heaven, sir." "What! is she dead?" "Oh, no, sir; she went to buy a box of matches." "Well, you said last Sunday that matches were made in heaven, so I thought she went there."

WHAT city in France is a man about to visit when he goes to get married? He is going to Havre (*have her.*) An old bachelor being asked the question, promptly replied: "To Rouen (*ruin.*") And a young bachelor who was courting a young lady named Anna, replied that he was not only going to *Havre*, but also to Havana (*have Anna*).

ALL SORTS OF DAMSELS.—A quarrelsome young damsel—Ann-tagonism.
A proud one—Sue-perb.
A common, sensible girl—Matt-erialism.
A flighty young lady—Fan-cy.
A handsome young lady—Ella-gant.
A dainty young creature—Deli-cate.
A delightful young lady—E-Liz-ian.
A transporting young lady—Carry.
A girl "great on bonnets"—Hatty.
A girl who twines around one—Cord-elia.
A lady who is burnt out—Lu-Cinder.
A daughter in Israel—Jew-lia.
A very slender young lady—Ann-atomy.
A girl in pickle—Corn-elia.
A dealer in shellbarks—Nut-Meg.
A girl fond of Apples—Core-alie.
A girl who has a tonge—Belie.
A lady married—Anne-mated.
A lady and gentleman in one—Henry-Etta.
A regular Confederate—Reb-ecca.

THE MORAL MARKET.—The following report of matters in the moral market has been made. We hope it is not entirely correct:

Honor—Scarce. Old stock exhausted and the new will be a complete failure.

Virtue—Old growth nearly consumed. Young growth—prospects very unpromising.

Honesty—None in market.

Patriotism—First quality scarce; none to be disposed of. Second quality easily bought on speculation at 100 per cent. discount.

Prudence—All in the hands of old stockholders.

Modesty—Stock badly damaged. None for sale.

Vice—Market overstocked.

Pride—Market glutted.

Politeness—Cheap. Holders unwilling to dispose of stock at present rates.

Scandal—None genuine on hand. Stock generally adulterated. Very few investments.

Love—None offered, except for greenbacks.

Talent—Scarce article. Sold exclusively for cash.

Consistency—Out of fashion.

SPLENDID OPENING
OF
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS
AT
FARQUHAR'S
BARGAIN STORE,
REED'S BUILDING.

CALICOES.
GOOD—12½ cts. BEST—18 cts.
MUSLINS.
BROWN—10 cts. BEST—20 cts.
BLEACHED, 10 cts. BEST, 25 cts.
DELAINES.
BEST STYLES, 25 cts.
DRESS GOODS.
ALL KINDS, very cheap. MEN'S & BOY'S
COTTONADES.
GOOD & CHEAP. A large stock of FANCY
ALL WOOL
CASSIMERES.
ASTONISHINGLY CHEAP.
BOOTS & SHOES.
MEN'S AND BOY'S HATS.
GROCERIES.
BEST COFFEE, 30 cts. BROWN SUGAR, from 10 to 15 cts. MACKEREL AND POTOMAC HERRING.
QUEENSWARE
AND A GENERAL VARIETY OF
NOTIONS.
Buyers are invited to examine our stock, as we are determined to sell
CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.
J. B. FARQUHAR.
May17,'67.

VALUABLE TRACTS OF
LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer at private sale the following valuable tracts of land, viz:

No. 1. The undivided half of a tract of land, containing 227 acres, situate on the south-east side of the Broad Top Mountain, lying partly in Bedford and partly in Fulton county, and adjoining lands of Samuel Danner, James Brinhurst and Wishart's heirs. TWO VEINS OF COAL, one 5½ feet, the other 6½ feet in depth have been discovered on this tract.

No. 2. A tract of 230 acres near the above, adjoining the same lands, and supposed to contain the same veins of coal.

No. 3. A tract of 400 acres, within two and a half miles of the above tracts, lying on the North side of the Harbor across the mountain, well timbered with oak and pine.

May 3,-tf. DURBORROW & LUTZ.

$23.000.000.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT.
PENNSYLVANIA
STATE LOAN

FREE FROM ALL STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to the nearest Bank or Banker; also by either of the undersigned,

JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.

April 26:6m. Bankers, Philadelphia.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.
A Journal of Agriculture, Horticulture, Literature and Art,

Published every Saturday, in quarto form, eight pages, on fine paper and new type. It is illustrated with engravings of
LIVE STOCK,
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
FARM BUILDINGS,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.
A corps of practical and well-known writers contribute regularly to its columns.
A LITERARY DEPARTMENT
Of Choice Tales, Poetry, Biography and general Miscellany, makes the *Farm and Fireside* a welcome visitor to every home in the United States.
No expense is spared to make a journal worthy the patronage of an intelligent public. It will advocate the best interests of a Rural Life.
Its Market Reports are full and Reliable.
TERMS—$2 a year, invariably in advance. Sold at all News and Periodical Offices. Specimen copy sent to any address on receipt of 5 cents.
S. S. FOSS, Publisher,
mar15:3m No. 402 Prune street, Phil'a.

THOMAS MERWINE,
MANUFACTURER OF
CABINET WARE, &C.,
BEDFORD, PA.
The undersigned having purchased the Shop Tools, &c., of the late Wm. Stahl, dec'd, is now prepared to do all kinds of CABINET WORK in good style and at the shortest notice, at the OLD STAND in West Pitt street.
☞ Having a HEARSE, he is also prepared to furnish COFFINS and ATTEND FUNERALS.
THOMAS MERWINE.
March15 3m.

AGENTS WANTED.—$300 per month and expenses paid, Male or Female Agents, to introduce a New and Useful Invention, of absolute utility in every household. Agents preferring to work on commission can earn from $20 to $50 per day. For full particulars enclose stamp, and address W. G. WILSON & CO.,
April5:3m 630 Arch St., Phila.

OYES! O YES!—The undersigned has taken out auction license, and tenders his services to all who have sales or auctions to cry. Give him a call. Post Office address, Spring Meadows, Bedford county, Penn'a.
HENRY B. MOCK.
April5:6m*

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, May 6, 1867, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Mail. P. M.	Express A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS	Mail. A. M.	Xpress P. M
LE6.00	LE 7.45	Huntingdon,	AR2.10	AR4.45
6.17	8.05	McConnellstown	8.49	4.24
6.25	8.17	Pleasant Grove,	8.41	4.16
6.39	8.33	Marklesburg,	8.33	4.00
6.54	8.49	Coffee Run,	8.18	3.45
7.02	8.57	Rough & Ready	8.10	3.36
7.14	9.09	Cove,	7.59	3.24
7.18	9.13	Fisher's Summit	7.55	3.20
AR7.35	AR 9.30	Saxton,	LE7.40	LE3.05
LE7.45	LE 9.40		AR 7.30	AR2.55
8.04	10.00	Riddlesburg,	7.10	2.35
8.12	10.08	Hopewell,	7.02	2.27
8.24	10.24	Piper's Run,	6.46	2.09
8.40	10.44	Tatesville,	6.26	1.47
8.53	10.55	Bloody Run,	6.14	1.34
AR8.57	AR 10.59	Mount Dallas.	LE 6.10	LE 1.30

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE7.50	LE 9.50	Saxton,	AR 7.30	AR3.00
8.05	10.05	Coalmont,	7.15	2.45
8.10	10.10	Crawford,	7.05	2.35
AR8.20	AR 10.20	Dudley, Broad Top City.	LE 7.00	LE2.30

May 10:67. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

AUDITOR'S SETTLEMENT of South Woodberry Township.
Jacob Guyer, Supervisor, DR.
To amount duplicate $457 16
$457 16
CR.
By amount work and per centage $442 36
" " paid Auditors 4 50
" " Cash to J. B. Snowberger 10 30
$457 16
Jos. B. Snowberger, Supervisor, DR.
To amount duplicate $452 76
" Cash from Jacob Guyer 10 30
$463 06
CR.
By amount work and percentage $562 39
$562 39
Balance due Jos. B. Snowberger $99 33
The above is a true statement of the Supervisors account of South Woodberry Township, for the year 1866.
JOHN G. SNIDER,
ADAM HADERMAN,
WILLIAM DELANCY,
April 8, 1867. [may10-3t.] Twp. Auditors.

HORSE DEALERS AND CATTLE TENDERS TAKE NOTICE
DR. LATOUR'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,
GOOD FOR
CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS & SHEEP.
The Farmers' True Friend and Aid.
A safe and Certain cure for *Heaves, Distemper, Yellow Water, Coughs, Inflamatory Disease, Loss, of Appetite, Low Spirits and Founder.*
The best condition Powder and one that will keep off disease of all kinds.
A fair trial is only asked. The result will make it a favorite with all who administer it.
Our best Horsemen and Cattle Traders recommend it.
Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines everywhere.
Price 25 cts. or five Papers for $1.
ap6:tf.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
GENERAL L. C. BAKER'S HISTORY OF
THE SECRET SERVICE.
This work was announced more than a year ago, but owing to the attempts of the Government to suppress it, its publication was delayed. It will now be issued, UNALTERED and UNABRIDGED, under the supervision of General Baker. These marvellous narratives are all attested by the highest official authority.
The Morals of the National Capital are thoroughly ventilated, and there are some strange revelations concerning Heads of Departments, Members of Congress, Female Pardon Brokers, and distinguished military characters.
Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work.
Address P. GARRETT & CO.,
May10:1m. 702 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

GOOD NEWS FOR MOTHERS!
Mothers, are you oppressed with anxiety for your little ones? Are your slumbers and hearts broken by their cries? Do you awake in the morning unrefreshed and apprehensive? If so, procure at once a bottle of Dr. Leons' Infant Remedy and you will have no more weary hours of watching and anxiety.
DR. LEONS' INFANT REMEDY
has stood the test of years. Thousands of nurses and mothers bear witness that it never fails to give relief if used in season. It is a mild, yet sure and speedy cure for Colic, Cramps and Windy Pains, and is invaluable for all complaints incident to Teething.
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States. Address all orders to
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
Nov. 16,'66:1y 137 North 3d st., Phil'a.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand READY-MADE CLOTHING, such as coats, pants, vests, &c., also a general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds; also, CALICOS, MUSLINS, &c., all of which will be SOLD LOW FOR CASH. My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store, and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite ALL to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods. junel.

MORRISON HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the travelling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.
I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.
may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISON.

STUCKEY & HAKES,
LAW, REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
AND AUCTIONEERS.
Office on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, opposite the Court House, Kansas City, Mo.
Investigators of Titles, Taxes Paid, Rents Collected, Houses, Lots and Farming Lands bought and sold. Information in reference to places of business in the city and surrounding country cheerfully given. Business respectfully solicited
W. H. HAKES. E. B. STUCKEY.
may3:tf.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Joseph Riddle, late of Union tp., deceased.
Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them forthwith for settlement.
WILLIAM BERKHIMER, Executor
March 15:6t with the Will annexed.

D. W. CROUSE
WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,
On Pitt street two doors west of B. F. Harry's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford, Oct 20. '65.,

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Beinned Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr.28, 1865—zz.

THE INQUIRER
JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
Bedford, Pa.
We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style
POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISIZING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANK,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.
Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to
DURBORROW & LUTZ.

Attention Drafted Men!
Congress has just passed an Act refunding $300 to those drafted men who paid commutation and afterwards were drafted and who put in substitutes, or who entered the service. We will promptly attend to the COLLECTION OF CLAIMS of persons entitled to have their money refunded, and will give our special attention to the subject.
COME ONE! COME ALL!
J. W. LINGENFELTER,
M. A. POINTS. Attorneys.
March 1:3m.

March 15, 1866.
ORDERED WHEN DESIRED.
Stationery, Music & Latest Publications
FINE ASSORTMENT OF
CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED
Physicians' Prescriptions
Purest quality.
DRUGS warranted to be of very
J. L. LEWIS,
DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,
BEDFORD, PA.

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT
Price 50 cents, or 5 Bottles for $2.
DR. LATOUR'S
WHITE OIL
Is acknowledged to be the very best Liniment for Shoulder Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Swelled Joints, Stiffness and Rheumatism.
It is the only application that should be applied to kicks and cuts. Every Boatman, Farmer, or Horseman should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use.
For sale at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and all Dealers in Reliable Medicines everywhere. ap6:tf.

J. HENRY HUTTON
WITH
SHUMWAY, CHANDLER & Co.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS & SHOES,
No. 221 Market street, and 210 Church street,
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☞ PLEASE GIVE HIM A CALL. ☜
Feb. 15, 3m.

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No. 16 *North Sixth Street, Philadelphia,*
MANUFACTURERS OF
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Blinds repaired; Shades Lettered; Trimmings and Fixtures; Plain Shades of all Kinds, Picture Tassels; Cords; Bell Pulls, etc. apl19:2mo

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Also manufacturers of all kinds of
☞ Molasses Candy & Cocoanut Work ☜
October 26, 1yr

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SAVES TIME, LABOR, MONEY.
MAKES WASHING A PASTIME
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SOLD EVERYWHERE. TRY IT.
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Nov 2 1866

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Threshing Machines,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF
P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.
The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.
ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.
The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.
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Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.
ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.
REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.
☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.
☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.
PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.
ALSO, FOR SALE, THE
BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!
The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.
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Life Insurance Company,
OF
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CAPITAL & ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1867,
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Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.
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Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.
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NEW SPRING STYLES, "OUR OWN MAKE,"
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Dec. 14:66:1yr

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By the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and is attended with no danger whatever.
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to last for life, and all work in the dental line done to the entire satisfaction of all or the money refunded. Prices shall correspond with the times.
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WM. W. VAN ORMER,
Nov. 23, 1866. Dentist.

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Nov 2, 1866

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AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)
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FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guardian.)
SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.)
In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.
PENSIONS.
Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:
1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.
2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.
3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.
4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.
5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.
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